"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and colder to-day; Tuesday, fair; light, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,421. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1913.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

MONEY BILL MAY BE LAW TO-DAY

Conferees Had Adjusted Nearly All Differences at 1:30 This Morning.

NO DEPOSIT GUARANTEES

Senate Yields on This Point, but Puts Through Many Other Changes.

CONTEST OVER CONTROLLER

Not Yet Decided Whether He Is to be a Member of the Board—New Plan for Two Per Cents.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 22.—With almost unprecedented speed, the conference to adjust House and Senate differences on the Currency bill practically completed its labors early this morning. On Saturday the conferees did little more than dispose of the preliminaries, leaving forty essential differences to be thrashed out Sunday.

One of the important decisions made after midnight was to drop the Senate plan for guarantee of bank deposits. With most of the differences now adjusted, it is likely that the bill will be a law to-night.

This quick work is considered another sign of the influence of President Wilson over both branches of Congress. The Administration is pleased not only at the speed with which an agreement has been reached, but over two concessions that the Senate made to the House. As a matter of fact, however, an overwhelming proportion of the Senate amendments were retained. Of the more important agreements reached when a recess for dinner was taken at 8 o'clock last night, twelve Senate amendments had been accepted, while only three had been rejected outright. There were three compromises.

The Senate prevailed in its amendment fixing the number of regional reserve banks at from eight to twelve instead of the minimum of twelve provided by the House bill. The House prevailed in its provision for a separate organization committee to launch the system before it was turned over to the Federal Reserve Board. Another important surrender by the Senate was the striking out of the Senate provision permitting national banks to discount acceptances based on domestic shipments of goods. The Senate also yielded on its provision permitting a regional reserve bank to discount the direct obligations of a member bank.

Stock Subscriptions.

The House accepted the Senate amendment changing the stock subscription of member banks to the regional reserve banks from 20 per cent. of the member bank's capitalization to 6 per cent. of the member's capital and surplus. A compromise between the two bills was effected by which the minimum subscribed capitalization of any regional reserve bank will be fixed at $4,000,000. The House fixed the limit at $5,000,000 and the Senate at $3,000,000.

The House succeeded in forcing the Senate members to eliminate an inconsistency in the requirements for the personnel of the regional bank Directorates. Under the compromise, Directors of Class B, who shall be elected by the banks, may be stockholders but not officers of a member bank. But Directors of Class C, who are appointed by the Federal Reserve Board, shall be neither officers nor stockholders of member banks.

The House accepted the Senate amendment, increasing to 6 per cent. the cumulative dividends to be paid to member banks holding stock in the regional reserve banks.

By a great deal of persistence Senator O'Gorman, who is one of the Senate Managers, persuaded the House Managers to accept his amendment providing that members of the Federal Reserve Board, instead of being distributed solely according to geographical reasons, should be distributed according to the "financial, industrial, and geographical" divisions of the country. The Senate amendment providing that two members of the Federal Reserve Board should have experience in banking and finance was retained.

A compromise was effected as to the compulsory rediscount by one regional reserve bank of the paper of another. By the compromise this obligation can be required by the Federal Reserve Board only when five members of the board vote in the affirmative.

Effect of Root's Criticism.

One of the most important of the Senate amendments, which was adopted following Senator Root's heavy criticism of the bill, was accepted by the House Managers. This amendment increases to 40 per cent. the gold reserve behind the proposed new currency, provides a tax of 1 per cent. on depletion below the 40 per cent. line to 32½ per cent., with a further almost prohibitive levy of 1½ per cent. for every additional 2½ per cent. of depletion below the 32½ per cent. limit.

The Senate amendment permitting the Federal Reserve Board to suspend or remove any officer or Director of a regional reserve bank was retained. This amendment was the result of the fight of Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, Democrat, and his Republican associates of the Banking and Currency Committee, and was considered a concession in the direction of a central bank. The Senate provision permitting national banks to act as trustees, executors, and the like, was also accepted.

By the acceptance of a Senate amendment a limitation will be effected in commercial paper available for rediscount. The Senate amendment provided that the rediscount of paper indorsed by a member bank should be dependent upon a waiver by the member bank of demand notice and protest. The House accepted this limitation.

Though Chairman Glass of the House Committee in his speech Saturday specifically attacked the Senate's amendment making it discretionary with the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit Government funds with the regional reserve banks, he finally yielded to the Senate provision. The Senate amendment was put in to avoid making the Treasury Department entirely dependent for gold upon the regional reserve

Continued on Page 3.

TREASURY AS SANTA CLAUS.

Sends Seized Plumes Back to Paris Owners or Their Friends.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—Several Americans here were pleasantly surprised recently to receive Christmas presents from the Treasury Department at Washington in the form of osprey and bird of paradise plumes.

Baroness de Goncer, a well-known member of the American colony, was surprised to receive a packet the other day stamped "Treasury Department." On opening it she found an aigrette, with a card marked "With the United States Treasury Department's compliments."

By the same post came a newspaper clipping which said that her friend, Mrs. Bentley of New Orleans, on her arrival at New Yo : from Paris, was asked to give up the aigrette she was wearing, although she protested that she had worn it in and out of the United States three or four times. When her protestations proved vain she said:

"If you really intend taking it please send it to my friend, Baroness de Goncer of Paris."

The authorities seem to have taken her at her word.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER ILL.

Has a Cold and Leaves Church Without Usual Hand Shaking.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 21.—John D. Rockefeller is suffering from a severe cold, which caused him to leave the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church this morning without shaking hands with the members, as is his custom. Mrs. Rockefeller, who has been under the care of a physician for several months, has not entirely recovered, and Miss Lucy Spelman, Mr. Rockefeller's sister-in-law, who lives with them, also is ill.

The family have been making preparations to celebrate Christmas in the old-fashioned way in Cleveland for the first time in twenty-five years. Mr. Rockefeller has looked forward eagerly to spending the holiday season among old friends, but his cold may cause him to keep indoors.

VIRGINIA VAUGHAN KILLED.

Poetess Who Knew Famous Men Struck by Eighth Avenue Car.

Miss Virginia Vaughan, 81 years old, a writer and a friend of many of the celebrated men and women of the Victorian era, was struck and knocked down by a southbound Eighth Avenue car at 131st Street at 1 o'clock yesterday, when she was on her way to be a guest at dinner at the home of Dr. B. A. Hollenberg, 390 Central Park West. The injured woman was taken in the automobile of Charles W. Cobb of 205 West 128th Street to the Harlem Hospital, where she died of her injuries within a few minutes.

Miss Vaughan had been making her home for the past ten days with Mrs. Nellie B. Van Slingerland at 132 West 131st Street. Her body was identified at the hospital by Mrs. Moore, housekeeper for Dr. Hollenberg.

Miss Vaughan was the daughter of John Champion Vaughan, a Southern Abolitionist, who published anti-slavery newspapers at Cincinnati and Cleveland.

In the late fifties she went abroad with Miss Harriet Hosmer, who was then studying sculpture, and they took an apartment at Rome in the same house where Robert Browning came to live with his invalid wife. In Italy and England she made many acquaintances among the prominent men and women of the period, including the Brownings, Fanny Kemble, Adelaide Kemble Sartoris, Edwards Sanford Willliam Page, the artist; Charlotte Cushman, the actress; the Hawthornes, and Lord Leighton.

Miss Vaughan was the author of two lyrical dramas, "The New Era" and "Orpheus and the Sirens." She made English translations of four of George Sand's novels. In the last years of her life she had been at work on a novel and several poems.

ARREST MRS. F. G. GRAHAM.

Wife of Sugar Company Official Struck Starter Who Ejected Her.

Following a dispute over a transfer on a Sixth and Amsterdam Avenue car, Mrs. F. G. Graham of 2,800 Broadway, who was accompanied by her husband, who said he was an official of the American Sugar Refining Company at 117 Wall Street, was arrested late last night on complaint of a starter named Gallagher, who alleged that Mrs. Graham had struck him in the face. In the Women's Night Court Mrs. Graham told Magistrate McQuade that Gallagher in attempting to eject her from the car, after three employes of the railroad company had ejected her husband, had seized her by the waist and that she was only defending herself when she struck the starter. Magistrate McQuade said he agreed with her and discharged her.

Mr. Graham said that he and Mrs. Graham had dined in a restaurant in West Ninth Street and had taken a Sixth Avenue car uptown, receiving two transfers. At Fifty-third Street they transferred, and when they took an Amsterdam Avenue car they were told the transfers were of no value and were ordered to leave the car. This they refused to do, and when the car reached the barns at Ninth Avenue and Fifty fourth Street the conductor called Gallagher and two others and they were ejected. Mr. Graham said he would consult his attorney this morning and institute proceedings against the company.

TRAIN WIRELESS BRINGS AID

Speeding Express Summons an Ambulance for a Sick Passenger.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Dec. 21.—Wireless telegraph, recently installed on trains of the Lackawanna Railroad to transmit orders to the crews and news to the passengers, proved its real worth to-day, when it was used to summon an ambulance to remove a passenger who had been seized with a fit. It was at first supposed that the man was dead, and the message was sent while the train was running at full speed, but by the time the train reached this city the man had been revived and the hospital conveyance was not needed.

Another passenger aboard the train, which left New York at 12:40 P. M., was met at the station by a Scranton friend, who had been summoned by wireless. The message was sent from Cresco to the Lackawanna's wireless station here, and relayed by telephone to the home of the passenger's friend. The reply, "I'll be there," was sent as the train passed through Tobyhanna. The distance from Cresco to Tobyhanna is thirteen miles. Another remarkable performance of the wireless was a conversation kept up between the Scranton station and the express as it sped through the Nayaug tunnel.

For smart holiday gifts visit the J. B. Regan Importation Company, 140 West 42d Street, adjoining the Hotel Knickerbocker. Extraordinary wines and cigars, vintages.—Adv.

REBELS MASSING TO TAKE TAMPICO

Big Force Is Gathering Around the Oil Port, Preparing to Renew the Assault.

ARMED WITH LARGE CANNON

Federal Garrison Strengthened and Capital Expects a Fierce Struggle —Villa Has Looters Shot.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 21.—A great battle is imminent at Tampico, according to advices that have reached American officials here.

The rebels, who are advancing to renew the attack on the city, are now supplied with large cannon to meet the damaging fire of the Federal gunboats.

Latest advices to Sir Christopher Cradock, the British Admiral, say that all is quiet there, despite the menacing situation.

The British cruiser Suffolk has arrived here from Tampico. The German cruiser Bremen has sailed for that port.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 21.—The rebel forces are close to Tampico and an attack may be expected soon. The report of renewed fighting received by the Government last night was the result of confusion over a minor engagement some distance from Tampico.

The War Office has used the time since the last attack to strengthen the garrison at Tampico, and professes confidence in its ability to resist the rebels.

Two minor engagements have taken place between Tampico and Atamira, twenty-three miles to the north, and the Federals, according to the War Office, were victorious in both. It is also announced by the War Office that Gen. Inez Salazar has defeated the rebels between Conejos and Bermejillo, north of Torreon.

Forces under Gen. Panfilo Natera are slowly advancing on Zacatecas, capital of the State of Zacatecas. Between Saltillo and San Luis Potosi, on the main line of the National Railway, rebels have again appeared in large numbers.

The Government and the bankers have not been able to agree on the solution of the currency question. The committee of bankers, who have been trying to devise a plan, met again to-day with the Sub-Secretary of Finance, but their suggestions were not accepted, chiefly because the bankers would not listen to the proposal that the guarantee fund be deposited in the National Treasury. They insisted that it should be deposited in the National Bank.

The managers of the Bank of London and Mexico say that it has enough currency to meet the demands, should the withdrawal of deposits continue to-morrow.

Government officials expressed pleasure at the success of negotiations for a loan in Europe, but the conservative element profess to see in it little that will assist President Huerta in operating the Government for any length of time, since this loan is to meet interest payments on the bonds.

VILLA EXECUTES LOOTERS

And Issues a Warning That He Will Punish All the Same Way.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, Dec. 21.—"Any one who hereafter loots or molests property of foreigners or Mexicans will be executed. The right to confiscate property will rest only with the Constitutional Government."

Gen. Francisco Villa issued this order to-day as showing his intention to maintain strict military discipline. As an example, he executed on the plaza a band of rebels who had been found guilty by court-martial of sacking the home of a wealthy Mexican. While the rebels were marched before the firing squad the stolen goods were returned to the owner.

All stores confiscated from the expelled Spaniards were closed and sealed to-day. Orders were given that no more goods were to be taken from them. This action was believed to have resulted from the protest of the United States against the seizure of Spanish property. Already great quantities of the goods, valued at several million dollars, had been used by the rebels. The rest of the property is to be held pending an investigation whether the owners aided the Huerta government.

Gen. Villa said his forces were being strengthened by desertions from the Federal troops. He proclaimed amnesty to Federal soldiers who would surrender and give up their arms. Many Federal troops are reported to have joined the rebels.

Three hundred thousand rounds of rifle ammunition and 500,000 rounds of artillery ammunition were recovered from a lake east of Chihuahua, where they were hidden by Gen. Mercado's evacuating Federals.

Telegraphic and railroad communication has been extended as far west as Minaca and as far south as Bermejillo.

If there is no Federal interference, Gen. Villa expects soon to have the States of Chihuahua, Sonora, and Sinaloa as freely open as in times of peace.

Raoul Madero, brother of the late President, has conferred with Gen. Villa regarding the formation of civil government. Mr. Madero is to be an adviser to Villa.

JUAREZ, Mexico, Dec. 21.—Although negotiations have been under way for the payment of $250,000 for the release of Luis Terrazas, Jr., he is still held prisoner by Gen. Villa at Chihuahua. The elder Terrazas, whose vast estate, with that of the Creels, was confiscated through a decree issued by Villa, attempted to obtain the prisoner's release and safe conduct to the border, first through an appeal to Washington, and then by the payment of money to the rebels.

When Terrazas, Sr., fled to the border, he was reported to have taken much of his cash and securities to the United States, and Villa is asking for the return of some of it. The division of the millions of acres of Terraza's land among the rebels is one of the planks of the revolutionary platform.

SHOOTS WOULD-BE DESERTERS

Federal Commander at Guaymas Takes Summary Action.

HERMOSILLO, Sonora, Dec. 21.—The commissioned officers and many Sergeants and corporals of the Tenth Battalion of the Federal garrison at Guay-

Continued on Page 2.

Holiday Writing Paper Half Price. Tremendous stock of fine papers must go this week half price. TOWER MFG. & NOVELTY CO., 826 Broadway, 18 East 25d St.—Adv.

"The President's Vision, Is It True or Illusive?"
By Col. George Harvey.
The editor of The North American Review dissects Mr. Wilson's statement, "There is but one cloud on our horizon."
IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

PICKPOCKET JUMPS TO DEATH IN SUBWAY

Furst, Chased by Man from Whom He Had Stolen $60, Leaps Out Between Cars.

Pointed out and pursued as a pickpocket on a moving Brooklyn Subway car yesterday afternoon, a young man sought to escape capture by jumping from the train between the Hoyt and Nevins Street stations. He swung out over the guard chains between two cars, and his head struck an iron pillar close to the track. The train was brought to a sudden stop, and the man's body was found wedged between the car and the iron pillar. His skull was fractured, his chest crushed in, and both legs were broken. He died two hours later in the Holy Family Hospital.

The train was bound for the Atlantic Avenue terminal. Seated in the first car when the train pulled out of the Hoyt Street station was John Martinelli of 359 West Forty-fifth Street, Manhattan. Beside him sat a well-dressed, quiet-looking young man who seemed deeply absorbed in a book entitled "Heart of the Doctor."

Jacob Tevey of 1,681 Park Place, Brooklyn, sitting opposite Martinelli, suddenly called across the aisle of the car to him, pointing at the young man with the book:

"That man has just picked your pocket!"

Before Martinelli fully understood the warning, the young man with the book arose quickly from his seat and started to run through the car. Martinelli felt in his pockets and missed a wallet containing $60. He jumped from his seat and chased the fugitive.

The passengers in the first two cars of the eight-car train got excited. Several tried to join in the chase, and in the confusion there was a crowd jammed at the end of the second car. In all the cars of the train people were standing in the aisles, but the fugitive slipped past them until he got between the sixth and seventh cars.

The uproar on the forward cars was heard in the last two cars of the train. Policeman Samuel Dribben of the Fourth Avenue Station, Brooklyn, who was in the last car, started for the car ahead to see what the trouble was. He was in full uniform, and on his way to the station.

It was the sight of the policeman coming toward him that made the fugitive stop between the sixth and seventh cars. He placed his foot on the lower guard chain between the cars and leaped over the upper chain. Taking a desperate chance, he tried to jump between the iron pillars. The space between the cars is narrow, and he failed to clear them. The seventh car struck him and threw him head first against one of the pillars.

The train was then only a short distance from the Nevins Street station, and Motorman James Hatterson had shut off the power preparatory to applying the brakes. As the fugitive jumped Hatterson got a signal to stop and brought the train to a sudden standstill.

J. J. Mullin, the conductor, and some of the train guards picked the man up and carried him to the Nevins Street station. Alongside of him they found the book he was reading. It was the property of the New York Public Library, Tompkins Square Branch, Manhattan. A Library card in the book had written on it the name of Solomon Furst, and the address, 44 Avenue B, Manhattan. This identification was verified later when friends who had been notified made inquiries of the police. It was made absolute when the dead man's finger prints identified him with the Solomon Furst who was sent to the reformatory as a pickpocket last January.

A call for an ambulance was sent to the Holy Family Hospital. When Ambulance Surgeon Dillemuth reached the Hoyt Street station, where he was directed to go he learned there that the Subway guards had the injured man at the Nevins Street station, four blocks away. The delay in reaching the latter station added to the excitement there. The platform was crowded. Many of those in the crowd were women, and some were hysterical. Dr. Dillemuth removed the injured man to the hospital, and it was decided there that an operation was necessary. While the man was on the operating table he died.

A search was made of the roadbed in the Subway by Detective Pussiano of the Bergen Street Station, but he failed to find Martinelli's missing wallet. The police are of the opinion that the pickpocket had an accomplice on the train, and that when they started to run through the cars he passed the wallet to him. It was probably the accomplice who sent word to Furst's friends that he had been injured.

MISS YU HELD ON TIGHT.

Turned an Alleged Pickpocket Over to a Policema .

Miss Yu and Mr. Lew, representatives of the new China at Columbia University, were shopping in a five and ten cent store in West 125th Street Saturday night when Miss Yu thought she detected a young man attempting to extract Mr. Lew's pocketbook from Mr. Lew's pocket.

Miss Yu straightway grasped the suspect around the neck, and did not release him until a policeman was ready to take her place. Yesterday he gave his name as William Josephs of 49 East Ninety-ninth Street, and he will be examined on a charge of larceny to-morrow in the Harlem Court.

W. E. WYBURN'S WIFE SUES.

Brooklyn Woman Files a Divorce Action in Reno, Nev.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., Dec. 21.—Mrs. Frances E. Wyburn of Brooklyn, who has been working in a local dry goods store, since last June, has filed an action for divorce from Walter M. Wyburn, charging him with having failed to provide for her. Mrs. Wyburn makes no demand for allmony.

The petition sets forth that the couple were married in Brooklyn and lived there until Mrs. Wyburn came here. Mr. Wyburn is an insurance broker in business in New York City.

Latest Shipping News.

ARRIVED—SS George Washington, Bremen, Dec. 13.

GILBEY'S "INVALID" PORT. The pure tonic wine—not medicated. $1.25 per bottle at leading wine merchants.—Adv.

ART GRIPS BRYAN, CHANGES HIS TIPPLE

Pineapple Juice Replaces Grape Juice and the Champagne Color Scheme Is Saved!

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Mr. Bryan no longer drinks grape juice at the diplomatic dinner tables. Washington hostesses, with an eye to a harmonious color scheme in table decoration, have decided that the dull red of Mr. Bryan's favorite beverage is a jarring note in a circle of glasses filled with golden, sparkling champagne. The problem was to find a tipple hopelessly harmless but chromatically correct, and its solution was due to the genius of the Peruvian Minister's wife. Mme. Pezet hit upon the simple expedient of filling Mr. Bryan's glass with the more or less tawny juice of the pineapple, and by a final touch of artistic inspiration added a dash of carbonated water, completing the illusion.

Secretary and Mrs. Bryan and the Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano, with some sixteen other guests, made up the company. While the beautifully appointed table showed the usual number of glasses at each place, the clever young hostess explained to Mr. Bryan as the guests were seated that the larger glass at his place was intended, not for champagne, but for something non-alcoholic, which might look like wine, but simply was pineapple juice, with carbonated water. This was poured from a decanter and proved a good substitute for the real article poured from a more familiar bottle. Mrs. Bryan also approved pineapple juice. The careful blending of the bromeliaceous beverage remains more or less a secret of the inner circle.

The French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, who entertained Mr. and Mrs. Bryan on Wednesday evening, followed the example of the Peruvian Minister and Mme. Pezet in serving carbonated pineapple juice, which was poured into a champagne glass and showed an effervescence very deceptive to the eye.

Another feature of the dinner party at the French Embassy was the order in which the company passed from the drawing room and the seating of the guests at table. In addition to Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, who were the guests of honor, and were so recognized by all present, the company included two Ambassadors in addition to the host, the wife of another Ambassador, Lady Spring-Rice, two Senators, a Cabinet officer and his wife, two Ministers, each with his wife, an Assistant Secretary of State, and an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, with several of Washington's leading hostesses to balance the table.

The Ambassador and Lady Spring-Rice took precedence of the Senators, of course. These legislators preceded the Cabinet officer. The Cabinet officer was followed by the two Ministers, and then came the Assistant Secretaries, all of which shows that with the dean of the Diplomatic Corps a United States Senator is rated a higher power than a Cabinet officer, with the single exception of the Secretary of State.

The entire question of precedence now disturbing the newly arrived Congressional hostesses and some few ambitious resident hosts who wish to entertain the dignitaries of the Administration circle or the Diplomatic Corps are, as Assistant Secretary of State Adee says, entirely a matter of circumstances. The State Department never has laid down any definite ruling on the matter of precedence, according to Mr. Adee, and, notwithstanding the repeated request for some official guidance, is not likely to do so.

FINDS MISS NORTH DEAD.

Brother-In-Law Discovers Her Body In Her Bedroom.

Miss Ella L. North, daughter of the late Edward North, a retired manufacturer, was found dead in her bed at 6:30 last night in the apartment which she had occupied for the last three years at the Sherman Square Hotel, Broadway and Seventy-first Street. Death was due to apoplexy. Miss North was about 55 years old.

She was last seen alive on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock by the telephone girl in the hotel. Her death is thought to have occurred before 12 o'clock on Saturday night as she was preparing for bed. On her bureau was a pile of Christmas presents, ready to be sent to her relatives and friends.

Her body was discovered by her brother-in-law, W. G. Moore of the firm of H. B. Kirk & Co., wholesale liquor dealers at 156 Franklin Street. Miss North had had an engagement to dine with her sister, Mrs. Moore, last night. When she did not appear, Mr. Moore called the hotel on the telephone. Repeated efforts to get an answer from Miss North's room were unsuccessful. Then Mr. Moore went to the hotel. He broke into the room and found his sister-in-law dead. Coroner Holtzhauser was notified. After an examination he said that the death was a natural one.

BIBLE SAVES PASTOR'S LIFE.

It Stops a Bullet and Minister Hurls a Brick at Assailants.

Special to The New York Times.

BLAIRSVILLE, Penn., Dec. 21.—A Bible carried under his left arm saved the life of the Rev. Dr. R. E. McClure, pastor of the United Presbyterian Church here and President of the Indiana County Anti-Saloon League, last night, when an assassin's bullets struck the Bible, perforating it and Dr. McClure's clothing.

On his way home from a sick call Dr. McClure was passing two men in a shadowed spot in Stuart Street, when he heard a whistle. At the signal one of the men leveled a revolver at the minister and fired. The bullet went wild. A second bullet passed through the Bible and touched Dr. McClure's skin, but did not break it. Unhurt, the clergyman picked up a brick and threw it at the men, who fled. One of the men lost his hat, which the minister turned over to the police.

Dr. McClure has been unrelenting in his prosecution of liquor law violators, and to this is attributed the attempt to murder him. He is a Trustee of Westminster College and one of the best-known temperance workers in the State.

The best sanitary cups for offices are "Lily" Cups, made by the Public Service Cup Co., B'klyn.—Adv.

No Xmas or New Year's dinner complete without Angostura Bitters. Delicious appetizer.—Adv.

AUTO CRUSHES GIRL AGAINST PARK WALL

Overturns on Bridge, Falls on Miss Fitzgerald, Then Tumbles to Road Below.

POLICE SEEK CHAUFFEUR

Who Walked Away After Accident —Two Others Hurt—Car Belonged to C. H. Page.

A five-passenger touring car, occupied by two young men and two young women, going at a lively clip, ran into a low stone wall while crossing a bridge on the East Drive in Central Park just off 108th Street at 9 o'clock last night. Three of the occupants were tossed into the roadway of the bridge and escaped serious injury. The other, Miss Tessie Fitzgerald, a waitress, employed at the Westchester Military Academy at Peekskill, was caught between the automobile and the top of the wall and crushed to death. After hanging on the wall at least two minutes, the machine tumbled off the bridge and crashed down onto the footpath, twenty-five feet below.

The car was going south when it struck, but the force of the impact threw it almost completely around, and the body fell on the wall, which is covered with sharp-pointed stones.

The East Drive was crowded with automobiles at the time and the accident caused much excitement. When the police arrived they found the body of Miss Fitzgerald crushed on the wall. The chauffeur, Patrick McCormack, a demonstrator for Carl H. Page, sales agent for the Chalmers automobile in this city, they learned had picked himself up after the accident and, looking about him in a dazed manner, walked away. The others in the car were Frederick Dumont, 22 years old, of 407 West Fifty-sixth Street, and his fiancée, Miss Frances Lyman, 18, of 409 West Fifty-sixth Street.

They were badly bruised and cut, and were assisted to Mount Sinai Hospital, and, after their injuries were dressed, were permitted to go home. The police sent out a general alarm for the arrest of McCormack on the technical charge of homicide. According to Dumont, who was seen at his home by a reporter, the accident was caused by a faulty steering gear. The path on the roadway of the bridge, known as Bridge 29, is narrow, and McCormack had attempted to turn out to let another car pass, he said.

The automobile, which was badly wrecked, was owned by Page and was taken from the garage at Fiftieth Street and Broadway at 5 o'clock last evening by McCormack. Mr. Page could not be found last night, and at the offices of the company it could not be learned whether McCormack had permission to use the machine.

Invited to Ride by Chauffeur.

Miss Fitzgerald, according to Dumont and Miss Lyman, has no relatives living in this city. She had been employed at the Military Academy since Sept. 15 and came here on Saturday to spend the Christmas holidays. She had a furnished room at 359 West Fiftieth Street.

"Miss Fitzgerald, Miss Lyman, and I were walking along Fifty-sixth Street, when we met McCormack, whom I know slightly," said Dumont last night. "I believe he had also met Miss Fitzgerald. He asked us to take a ride, and we got into the car, Miss Fitzgerald taking the seat alongside McCormack. We ran up as far as 110th Street, swung around the circle, and started south on the east drive.

"As we were not going fast because the park was crowded with automobiles and there are a number of sharp curves on the drive. Then came the smashup. I think there was something wrong with the steering gear, and when McCormack tried to make way for another car he lost control.

Denies Reckless Driving.

"I remember being tossed violently into the road as the car whirled around, and as I tried to struggle to my feet I saw the automobile poised on top of the wall. It quivered there for what seemed to me a long time, and then disappeared. I heard it crash on to the pathway that runs under the bridge. Miss Fitzgerald's body was crushed against the top of the wall. I found Miss Lyman, and we started for the hospital, hobbling along as best we could. Her back is badly sprained, and her right leg bruised and torn. That's about all I can tel you, except that it wasn't a joy ride and McCormack wasn't driving recklessly."

Dumont was formerly in the soda water business as a bottler. His legs were badly lacerated in the smash-up and his right eye was blackened and torn and his hands bruised. Miss Lyman was with him when the reporter called. She had not heard then that Miss Fitzgerald was dead, and almost fainted at the news. She is a dressmaker and lives with her mother.

Sergt. Cassidy and Patrolman Wooley of the Arsenal Police Station handled the case. They were told that the automobile had been going at a lively clip as it entered the Park at Lenox Avenue and 110th Street. An ambulance was summoned from the Knickerbocker Hospital and Dr. Jahss pronounced Miss Fitzgerald dead. The right side of her face was crushed and her body was a mass of bruises. The body was taken to the Arsenal Police Station pending action of the Coroner.

Miss Lyman said that she knew little about Miss Fitzgerald, except that she was a New York girl and had been sent to a convent. She had a friend, a Miss Hayes, living in Fifty-third Street, she said. She was about 25 years old.

THREE AUTOS UPSET.

Machines Turn Turtle, but the Passengers Escape Serious Injury.

Three autos turned turtle yesterday without causing much injury to their occupants. A taxicab of the Mason-Seaman Transportation Company, containing two men and two women, after skidding at Central Park West and Eighty-sixth Street, upset. The passengers escaped with slight cuts and bruises. James F. Breen, 36 years old, a dyer, of 6 Convent Avenue, received contusions of the arms, and Catherine Rockwood of 301 West 123d Street was shaken up. The others refused to give their names.

In making a sharp turn from the River Road into the Belleville Turnpike in the afternoon, an auto owned and operated by Frederick E. Nadler of 82 Reservoir Avenue, Jersey City, turned turtle. Nadler and three companions were pinned

Continued on Page 2.

Drink WINCARNIS, The Wine of Life, for renewed vitality, good blood, and steady nerves. Leading dealers.—Adv.

A GIFT.—Audemair Opera, Field or Marine Glass. A Lorgnette. SPENCER, 5 & 7 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

BIG PORTSMOUTH FIRE LOSS

$1,000,000 Damage and Two Deaths —Suffragettes Suspected.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PORTSMOUTH, England, Dec. 21.—The suffragette "arson squad" is popularly credited with the starting of the great fire in the dockyard here Saturday night. It is recalled that when the headquarters of the militants in London were raided papers were discovered disclosing a design to fire the yard. The Admiral Superintendent, however, says that there is no evidence to connect the suffragettes with the fire.

It was the most disastrous fire in the Portsmouth dockyard within living memory. A large building near the south railway jetty, containing a large quantity of stores, and including the famous Semaphore Tower, was destroyed. While no official statement has been made, it is estimated that the damage will amount to more than $1,000,000.

Three men were in the tower at the time of the outbreak of the fire. One escaped; two are missing, and it is almost certain that they perished.

The building was about 250 years old, and had historic associations. It was the Semaphore Tower that signaled the farewell message to Nelson. The fire was not subdued until 3 o'clock this morning, and was still smoldering this evening.

$500,000 FIRE IN WORCESTER

C. T. Sherer Store and Adjoining Buildings Are Heavily Damaged.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 21.—The entire business section of Worcester was threatened with destruction to-day by fire which started in the big department store of the C. T. Sherer Company, damaged three other business houses, and caused a loss estimated at $500,000.

The fire started on the fifth floor of the building, and was under great headway when it was discovered at 9:30 o'clock this morning. Soon afterward there were two explosions, and a minute later the five upper floors of the building were a mass of flames. The heat was so intense that the firemen had difficulty in fighting the flames. Three firemen, Timothy Halley, Harry L. Meacher, and John H. Staples, were injured and ten others were overcome by smoke.

INVENTS A NAVAL MINE.

Lieut. Ferguson's Device Aims to Tie Up a Fleet in a Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 21.—Lieut. John N. Ferguson of the naval torpedo station has invented a mine designed to tie up a ship, squadron or fleet in a harbor.

The mine is operated either by contact or by electric cables operated from ship or shore, and dropped by a warship from its stern. It is said to be able automatically to sink two feet below the sea surface a certain time after being dropped. Details of the invention are kept secret.

Lieut. Ferguson was formerly attached to the staff of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, commander in chief of the Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

HENS RETURN TO SETTING.

Mild Weather Also Brings Fresh Crop of Eggs in Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 21.—The unusual mild weather, according to poultry raisers in Orange County, is causing hens to set and lay just as if it were Spring, and they believe that if the weather continues mild the price of fresh eggs will take a slump.

Some of the breeders of fine poultry have permitted their hens to set as an experiment, hoping to have fine pullets early in the Spring. J. Frank Tuthill of this city expects a brood from one hen on Christmas Day.

INSPIRED BY HELEN KELLER.

Maimed Coal Miner Regains Courage—Her Note and Gift to Him.

Special to The New York Times.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 21.—Stallard Edwards, a coal miner with a leg just amputated, was wishing he would die, when he was told the story of Helen Keller, who was then in the city. He said: "Well, if that deaf, dumb, and blind girl can do so much for herself and others, you bet I'll find a way to get along."

Miss Keller, when told of the incident, wrote on the typewriter: "To the man in the hospital, who must begin life over again heavily handicapped; your friend, Helen Keller." She inclosed a twenty-dollar bill.

Miss Keller has gone to spend Christmas with her mother in Alabama. Some suitable employment is to be found for Edwards when he recovers.

HOGAN'S RUSE SUCCEEDED.

Policeman Drew a Crowd and Found In It the Man He Wanted.

To Patrolman Hogan, who for three years has had the post at 112th Street and Second Avenue, came last night one Philip Fornabio of 2,389 Hoffman Avenue, the Bronx, to complain that at that very corner at 2 o'clock yesterday morning three men had half-blinded him with some powder and then robbed him of $75. He had told the officer in charge of the East 104th Street Station all about it, but nothing had happened, said Fornabio.

Then Hogan, who knows every one in the neighborhood, bade Fornabio stand by and keep his eyes open for the sight of any one of his highwaymen. Fornabio stood by, and without any explanation Hogan seized a passerby as though to arrest him. The astonished passerby howled fearfully, and at the cries out came the neighborhood. From every doorway and every little store, from coffee houses and saloons the neighborhood came out, and suddenly Fornablo roared with triumph.

"There's one of them," he cried, and Hogan promptly pounced on the man pointed out.

The prisoner was Joseph Petrone of 337 East 112th Street, who, the police say, got out of Dannemora Prison only a few months ago after serving a term for highway robbery. He had three packages of powder in his pocket—powder that looked like cocaine.

SWEET MISS ALLTOGETHER RUBBER
Loves the debutante slouch,
As a man who knows tobacco
Loves the Alltogether Pouch!
Pouch holds pipe and tobacco. At Schulte's.—Adv.

GOV. GLYNN OPENS FIRE ON WHITMAN

Assails Him Bitterly in Refusing to Make Him State Graft Prosecutor.

DISTRUSTS HIS MOTIVES

Hints at Purpose to Exploit Himself Politically—Governor Is "Provoked."

WHITMAN DENIES CHARGE

District Attorney Says Osborne Sought Him and Feared the Failure of His Own Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 21.—Gov. Martin H. Glynn in a public statement this afternoon explained why he would not appoint District Attorney Charles S. Whitman of New York County a special Deputy Attorney General with Statewide powers to assist Commissioner James W. Osborne in the Glynn graft inquiry. It had been known informally that Gov. Glynn opposed the plan, but that his opposition would take the form of open hostility to Whitman had not been expected.

Gov. Glynn in his statement said frankly that he would not make Whitman a special Deputy Attorney General. He went on to say that he considered Whitman's request a most "unusual and unprecedented one."

It has not been asserted that Whitman himself made the "request," as Gov. Glynn calls it. As a matter of fact, on Friday Mr. Osborne was quoted as saying he desired Mr. Whitman's assistance, and the inference was that Osborne had made the request of Whitman that he should co-operate with him in the State inquiry. It is known that Whitman and Osborne had a conference in New York over what was called the "Osborne plan," and it is said that Whitman at that time expressed his willingness to aid Osborne if the plan could be adopted.

Gov. Glynn makes no bones of saying that Whitman's "messengers" to him were Osborne and Lawyer Henry A. Rubino.

Gov. Glynn asserts that Whitman in reality asked the Governor to make him a State-wide District Attorney, leaving it to his discretion to go where he pleased and do as he pleased.

"I cannot think that Mr. Whitman is sincere in this request," Gov. Glynn says. "If Mr. Whitman's purpose is to exploit himself politically, his request should be treated as it deserves."

Gov. Glynn goes on to say that Whitman "has enough business in untried indictments in his

ment of Mr. Whitman as a Deputy Attorney General, with Statewide power and jurisdiction, to inaugurate, direct, and conduct investigations and prosecutions of crimes in every county in the State. This means that I am asked to displace in Mr. Whitman's favor every up-State District Attorney into whose county it shall please Mr. Whitman to extend his activities in all such investigations of crimes and prosecutions of persons accused of crime as Mr. Whitman may care to undertake in those counties.

In other words, Mr. Whitman asks me to make him a Statewide District Attorney, leaving it entirely to his own discretion, purpose, or desire to exercise this great power wherever and however he may please, without the least regard for the rights of the people of the several counties and their District Attorneys to conduct their own business of prosecution of offenders against the law within their counties, as those rights exist under the Constitution and the laws of this State.

Doubts Whitman's Sincerity.

I cannot think that Mr. Whitman is sincere in this request. To grant it would be a monstrous injustice to the up-State District Attorneys and to the up-State counties which selected their own District Attorneys and had no voice in the selection of Mr. Whitman.

If Mr. Whitman's purpose is to exploit himself politically, his request should be treated as it deserves. If Mr. Whitman believes himself the only capable and trustworthy District Attorney in the State, it accounts for the affront which his request levels at all the other District Attorneys in the State.

I shall not be a party to Mr. Whitman's "patriotism," as he may view it, nor to his "political policy" as view it. The people of New York County elected Mr. Whitman to perform the duties of District Attorney in that county. They pay him for serving them.

They did not elect him, and had no power to elect him, District Attorney of the State. The people of the remaining counties of the State have elected their own District Attorneys. They have not asked that Mr. Whitman supersede or displace their chosen prosecuting officers. It would be an affront to them as well as to their District Attorneys if I should assume the power to appoint, and should Mr. Whitman conduct their county business or such parts of it as he may desire.

It would be an injustice to them were I to place Mr. Whitman in a position to impose upon them the expenses of such investigations and prosecutions as he might be pleased to incur. The conduct of the criminal business in the up-State counties does not entail the enormous expense of the like business conducted in New York County.

The up-State counties have the right to demand that the expenditure of their moneys in criminal proceedings in their counties shall be made by officers chosen by them and answerable to them at the polls for extravagant, unjustifiable, or unwise expenditures. This is an essential principle of home rule.

Says Whitman's Duty Is Here.

I am not convinced that Mr. Whitman has stated his real purpose in making a request which he knew I could not grant. Surely, he has enough business in untried indictments in his own county to engage every moment of his time. There his duty lies, however wide a field his ambition may roam. The District Attorneys of other counties owe their duties to their constituents, and no complaint has come to me of any unwillingness or lack of ability upon their part to discharge those duties.

I am not disposed to set aside the regularly constituted authorities for the punishment of criminals in the other fifty-nine counties of the State simply because the District Attorney of one county requests it in order that he may at his discretion supplant them. [There are sixty-two counties in New York State.]

I am frank to say that I look with marked distrust upon this request because Mr. Whitman has the reputation of being a competent lawyer. As such he must know that the Governor has no power to grant his request. It would be absurd to excuse Mr. Whitman upon the theory of gross ignorance of the government and laws of our laws which make the granting of his request impossible under any and all circumstances.

Therefore, with the knowledge that he must be presumed to have that the Governor is absolutely without power to make the appointment which he requests for himself, it logically and necessarily follows that Mr. Whitman has made the request for some ulterior purpose and without any expectation that it would or could be granted.

Indeed, unless logic and reason and law are wholly disregarded, Mr. Whitman made his request in the full knowledge that the Governor must refuse it. Then why did he make the request? I am convoked that, in so important a matter as the administration of criminal law in this State, the District Attorney of the greatest county in the State should attempt to make the authority of the Governor of the State a byword for the purpose of personal exploitation, political or otherwise.

Talks of Playing Politics.

If Mr. Whitman thinks that playing politics in this way will embarrass me he has reckoned without his host. I am not playing politics. I am conscientiously performing my duty. I have no personal ambitions to serve, no political candidacy to advance. I have been fair to Mr. Whitman. I will require him to be fair to me.

Every novice in the law knows, every citizen upon a moment's reflection will appreciate that under our Constitution and our laws the Governor has no power such as Mr. Whitman asks me to exercise. Article 10, Section 1, of the Constitution requires the election of District Attorneys in the several counties of the State. They are constitutional officers, in whom the Constitution reposes the powers of prosecuting officers in their respective counties.

By the same section of the same article of the Constitution the Governor is given the power to remove from office District Attorneys, but only upon charges preferred against them after a public trial, in which they have the right to appear and defend themselves against the charges. The determination upon the trial must be the just result of the evidence presented. Such only is the constitutional power of the Governor with respect to the removal from office of the District Attorneys.

The only other supervisory authority of the Governor over District Attorneys is in two other provisions of the executive law. By Section 62 of that law the Governor is empowered to require the Attorney General "in person or by one of his Deputies" to attend any term of the Supreme Court or to appear before a Grand Jury attached to such court "for the purpose of managing and conducting in such court or before such jury such criminal actions or proceedings as shall be specified in such requirement."

Thus, clear as language can make it, the power of the Governor is limited to requiring the Attorney General or one of his deputies to manage and conduct a specified criminal action or proceeding before a term of the Supreme Court or before a Grand Jury attached to such court. In such specified action or proceedings the Attorney General supersedes the District Attorney.

Section 65 of the same law empowers the Governor or Attorney General to designate or employ necessary additional attorneys or counsel for the legal business specified in Section 62. Such and such only is the power of the Governor in such matters.

Says Governor Has No Power.

Clearly, absolutely, unmistakably, the Governor has not the power to do as Mr. Whitman requests. The status of District Attorneys is fixed by the Constitution, as we have seen. The power of the Governor to interfere with District Attorneys is limited by statute as I have stated. It is inconceivable that any lawyer, much less a lawyer of Mr. Whitman's experience, should in the least misapprehend or misunderstand these plain provisions of the Constitution and of the executive law.

They are so clear that they admit of not the least doubt. Mr. Whitman has, therefore, invoked the exercise of a power by the Governor which the Governor does not possess, and which does not exist, as Mr. Whitman must well know.

But beyond this total absence of power the request of Mr. Whitman is both extraordinary and without precedent. He has presented no reason, fact, or circumstance upon which to justify it. To arbitrarily indulge the assumption that the up-State District Attorneys are untrustworthy and incompetent would be to discredit the intelligence, patriotism, and wisdom of the electors in their counties who elected them.

It would be grossly unfair to the District Attorneys themselves. Even if I had the power, I could not justify the supplanting by a stroke of my pen of the local constitutionally appointed prosecuting officers in the up-State counties by the blanket appointment of Mr. Whitman, thus empowering him, at his will, to annul their constitutional and lawful powers and to act in their stead.

Such an arbitrary act by the Governor would be indefensible and without reason or justification. It would meanly and contemptibly cast a reflection on the character, ability, and professional honor of the Attorney General of the State and of each and every District Attorney in the State, except Mr. Whitman alone. I cannot be a party to such injustice. I am not advised, nor do I know of any reason, why I should undertake to send Mr. Whitman into Erie or Onondaga or any other county in the State to supplant the local District Attorney. I would have precisely as much justification, no more, no less, for sending the District Attorney of Erie County or the District Attorney of Onondaga County into New York to supplant Mr. Whitman.

Even if I had the power, I would not, arbitrarily and without justifying reason, thus besmirch the character, capacity, and faithfulness of the District Attorneys of the State. Surely, without the power it would be injudicious to create so unfair a precedent.

Gave Whitman Sympathy.

When Mr. Whitman came to me some weeks ago, I assured him, in the presence of the Attorney General, of my full sympathy and co-operation, and the Attorney General gave a like assurance. I told Mr. Whitman that he would have every assistance within my power in his prosecution of every man accused of crime, no matter who he might be, and that I desired Mr. Whitman to exercise the full power confided in him by law to ferret out and punish the class of crimes of which we talked.

I assured him of all the aid that could be given by the State's authorities, helping him to secure evidence, opening the records of the State to him and facilitating his investigations in every possible way. I impressed upon him that I desired, above all things, a most rigid, full and impartial investigation of all charges of crime brought to his notice of which he had jurisdiction.

I promised to take up the investigation and press it upon the properly-constituted authorities, wherever his jurisdiction failed. He assured me if in the course of his investigations he discovered evidence of crime warranting prosecution in other jurisdictions he would place that evidence at my command or at the command of the Attorney General, or at the service of the proper District Attorney, so that the law might be enforced and vindicated. Thus in an orderly manner within the law we mutually pledged co-operation for the public good.

I have steadfastly stood in the way of any interference with Mr. Whitman's work. I have had no complaint of any kind from him. Now, if Mr. Whitman has in his possession or within his knowledge any evidence which warrants criminal investigation or prosecution outside of his jurisdiction, it is his duty to apprise me of it, or to submit it to the Attorney General, or to transmit it to the proper District Attorney for his attention.

Promises Full Support.

Such action on his part will meet with ready and vigorous action. Should any District Attorney fail to prosecute upon such evidence I will hold him responsible, and I will, in due form of law, remove him from office for such dereliction of duty, and appoint another in his place who will do the public duty thus neglected.

I have nothing in common with grafters or other criminals. I believe in the law. I am sworn to uphold and enforce the law. The Constitution and our statutes furnish to me adequate machinery for the enforcement of the law. The parts of that machinery should co-operate and act in harmony, each in its own sphere. Should any part fail to perform its proper function in the proper way, I will replace it with a new part fitted for the work, as I am authorized to do by the Constitution of the State.

I am confident that Mr. Whitman will do his duty in his own county. I am equally confident that the District Attorneys in the other counties will do likewise. Should any District Attorney fail, he will be promptly removed. This is a Government of law and not of men. I will see it, so far as I have the power, that the law is respected and enforced, and that its violators are punished by the machinery which the law itself has provided for that purpose without fear or favor, without partisanship or personality or politics, with no thought of any other object to be attained than the vindication of the majesty, the power, the beneficence, and the efficiency of the law.

My desire and purpose is to make and keep the administration of the Government of our State pure and honest. I shall continue to insist that the guilty shall be prosecuted and punished according to law. This is public duty. It is also civic pride.

For the consummation of this most desirable purpose all good citizens, all public officers, owe unquestioning co-operation and support, and to this end all personal ambitions, all unworthy designs and cunning practices, must be submerged, so that an honest, efficient, and united effort may successfully accomplish the greatest public good.

WHITMAN GIVES HIS SIDE.

Asserts That He Is Misrepresented and That Osborne Feared Failure.

District Attorney Whitman, after reading Gov. Glynn's statement last night, gave his version of what happened when James W. Osborne, Gov. Glynn's Commissioner, called on him last Wednesday. Osborne, according to the District Attorney, expressed the fear that his own investigation would "blow up" and welcomed a plan whereby Mr. Whitman would step into his shoes as chief prosecutor of the graft cases in the State.

The District Attorney was annoyed over Osborne's part in the affair. Mr. Whitman's statement was interpreted to mean, in fact, that he had been imposed upon, and that others had played politics with him rather than that he had played politics himself. Mr. Whitman said:

"Mr Osborne came to my house on Wednesday night by appointment with me. He said that his investigation, to use his own language, was likely to "blow up"; that he was a court without lawyers, officers, or witnesses; that he had a hearing down for Friday or Saturday, I have forgotten which, and had no evidence to amount to anything, and said that his investigation of the State departments was very unsatisfactory.

"I told him that I would render him any help that I could, and the subject of examining witnesses before him came up. I think that I suggested that, of course, unless I was empowered by the Attorney General or the Governor that could not be done outside of New York County, and I said that if the Governor or the Attorney General so desired I would accept such a designation.

"Mr. Osborne responded enthusiastically that he would 'have it done to-morrow' and that it would save him from a very disagreeable situation. I have not seen Mr. Osborne since that time.

"A reporter from The Evening Post came to my office on Friday morning and told me that he had just seen Mr. Osborne in the Court House and that he, Osborne, had informed him that he was to request the Governor to secure my designation as a Deputy Attorney General and that he thought I should make the request, too.

"I said to the reporter that I had not made such a request to the Governor and that I should not, but that I and my office were at the Governor's service at all times and willing to assist him in any way we were able. This is the entire incident so far as I am concerned.

"Politics has had no place whatever in the investigation which we have been carrying on and such a suggestion from such a source is entirely unworthy."

It was recalled last night that District Attorney Whitman once received a commission to serve as a Deputy Attorney General from the hands of the Administration of Gov. Hughes, when Whitman was sent to Clinton County to prosecute some election cases. Three indictments were found, but no trials resulted because of the death of the complaining witnesses.

Mr. Osborne has held a few hearings as special investigator for Gov. Glynn. The charges against State Highway Commissioner Carlisle, charging collusion with big asphalt interests in the making of road specifications, are the visible results thus far of his investigation.

HURRIES McLEAN TRIAL.

Whitman Will Call Democratic Treasurer's Case Next Month.

It was announced yesterday that District Attorney Whitman would hasten the trial of Arthur McLean, Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee. Mr. Whitman will try McLean in January. This announcement was interpreted as an indirect answer to persons Mr. Whitman considers his opponents. The announcement marks a change in tactics on Mr. Whitman's part.

There had been no mention of trials before this. It had been expected that Everett Fowler of Kingston, the Democratic chairman who collected for the State Committee from State road contractors, would be the first to be tried. A list of contractors on State roads, it is believed, was handed to Fowler and he was told to collect from them. Mr. Whitman made a promise that Fowler would reveal the name of the man who handed this list to him, but Fowler changed lawyers over night, and his new counsel, Martin Littleton, started out to fight Whitman's jurisdiction.

McLean has been Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee for sixteen years. Every sort of influence, it is understood, has been exerted in McLean's behalf. McLean is indicted on two counts, charging the acceptance of campaign contributions from corporations, a violation of the corporation laws, and punishable by imprisonment of one year and a fine of $1,000.

TO SELECT FEDERAL BOARD.

Wilson to Consider Suitable Candidates While on Vacation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—While President Wilson intends that his vacation at Pass Christian, Miss., shall be a complete rest from official activity, he will apply himself to the task of choosing tentatively members of the Federal Reserve Board to be created by the new Currency Law.

The President will see no visitors nor enter into voluminous correspondence, and will isolate himself for three weeks of recreation and quiet thinking. He realizes that in the selection of the Federal Reserve Board he will be confronted with one of the most important problems of his administration, and that the success or failure of the new Currency law will depend to some extent on the quality of the board which will administer it.

Mr. Wilson thus far has made no selections. He has a tentative list under consideration and is adding to it daily. Members of Congress, especially Democratic Senators, are not recommending any one, as they have announced that they wish to leave the President free from any political pressure.

The President is hoping to leave here Tuesday. He will not be accompanied by Secretary Tumulty, who will really be the Acting President at the White House, as Secretaries Bryan, Garrison, and other Cabinet officers will be away for the holiday recess. Mr. Tumulty will keep both Secretary Bryan and the President informed on developments in Mexico and elsewhere.

REBELS MASSING TO TAKE TAMPICO

Continued from Page 1.

mas were shot at sunrise yesterday in that city, according to word brought here to-night. The officers and men of the Tenth were disarmed several days ago by Gen. Ojeda, the Federal commandant, when he discovered that they were plotting to desert to the insurgents.

Gen. Ojeda and his other troops are still in Guaymas, so far as can be learned, but insurgent sentries report that one of the Federal gunboats has disappeared. This is taken as an indication that at least part of the garrison has departed for Mazatlan or Manzanillo.

It was announced last night that the services of neither officers nor privates of the deserting Federals would be accepted in the Constitutionalist Army. This is in line with the policy of Gen. Carranza that service would be accepted from only those Federals who had taken the first opportunity to join the revolutionists.

WHY JAPAN SENT A CRUISER.

Ship Dispatched to Mexico to Aid Naval Programme, Says The Asahi.

When the Japanese cruiser Izumo sailed from Yokosuka for the east coast of Mexico, on Nov. 20, Admiral Saito, the Japanese Naval Minister, told the officers and men of the warship that they were leaving on an important mission and one in which it was a great honor to participate.

The Kobe Weekly Chronicle of Nov. 27, a copy of which has just reached New York, says there was great opposition to the sending of the cruiser because "Japan has no rights in Mexico to protect." The article, describing the sailing, says in part:

The cruiser Izumo left Yokosuka at 8 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. Admiral Saito, Minister for the Navy, Admiral Count Inouye, a member of the Board of Supreme Command; Admiral Yoshimatsu, Director of the Naval Education Department, and a number of other distinguished officers arrived at Yokosuka from Tokio about an hour before the departure and boarded the cruiser. Together with Capt. Moriyama and other officers of the cruiser they all drank to a successful voyage in champagne. * * * The band on board struck up, and "Banzai" was shouted from the multitude of boats that had assembled. The cruiser slowly steamed out of the harbor amid a drizzling rain.

The Asahi attaches a remarkable motive to the dispatch of the cruiser other than the protection of the Japanese residents in Mexico. The Osaka journal remarks that everybody will soon notice that the action of the Foreign Office in sending the cruiser to Mexico is quite incompatible with its policy of honorably declining to receive the mission of Gen. Diaz for the return of a courtesy.

The real object of sending the cruiser is the promotion of the naval expansion scheme, says the Asahi.

The Izumo is due to arrive in Mexican waters on New Year's Day.

JAPANESE ARMS FOR HUERTA.

Officials Say the Shipment Indicates No Hostility to Us.

TOKIO, Dec. 21.—The arsenal at Tokio is manufacturing a quantity of arms ordered by the Mexican Government, which it is expected will be shipped at an early date.

Japanese officials explain that this is merely a matter of business and is not indicative of any unfriendliness to the United States.

SAY THEY'LL FIRE AT SHIPS.

Rebels Threaten to Attack Any Vessels Bringing Arms to Huerta.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Roberto Pesquiera, confidential agent here of the Mexican Constitutionalists, has instructed the agent of the party in London, Miguel Carvarubias, formerly Minister to Russia, to advise Lloyd's Maritime Insurance Agency that steamers of any nationality, bringing munitions of war contracted for by the Mexican Government, will be fired on by the Mexican Constitutionalists.

The agency here declined to say whether the Constitutionalists expected to buy any ships to blockade ports held by the Federals, but it was made plain that artillery and land forces would not hesitate hereafter to fire on foreign ships if they carried arms for the Huerta Government. This course, according to the Constitutionalists here, would be justified under international law. They say they intended their caution chiefly for shipments that might come to the Pacific Coast, where they are better able to prevent arms from being landed.

International complications are likely to arise if Constitutionalist land forces open with their artillery upon foreign ships, but as there seemed to be no immediate possibility of such a contingency, officials showed little interest in the subject.

Competent, ambitious employes read THE TIMES. At short notice an office staff can be increased or a vacancy filled by advertising in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Every day THE TIMES is purchased by more than 200,000 readers, who have absolute confidence in its advertisements. Next to last page.—Adv.

TELEPHONE TRUST EASY TO DISSOLVE

Separate Organization Has Been Maintained by Western Union, Says T. N. Vail.

HE ONLY OFFICER IN BOTH

Cable Leases Will Be Retained by the W. U., and the Interchange of Facilities Will Continue.

When the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Western Union Company reach the parting of the ways, as provided for under the agreement reached with Attorney General McReynolds, there will not be the slightest need for the realignment of the organization of either concern, according to President Theodore N. Vail of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Rumors starting in the financial district to the effect that the Western Union Company was without other organized interest than that which it shared jointly with President Vail's organization reached President Vail at his home in Lyndonville, Vt., yesterday afternoon. With this rumor was a report that extensive reorganization of the Western Union Company would have to be made before it could stand on its own feet as a separate and independent concern.

"We were careful to avoid having any such crisis forced upon us," Mr. Vail explained to THE TIMES over the long-distance telephone. "In fact, we built up the mutual interests of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Western Union in such a way that we did not encumber ourselves with an organization that would have to be broken up in case the companies should withdraw from the arrangement. In other words, the organization of each concern was rigidly maintained and preserved, and when they draw apart each will carry with it as perfect an organization as when the two entered into mutual relations.

"The statement that the Western Union organization has been broken down and is now called upon to meet new responsibilities in a crippled condition is without basis in fact."

Other rumors about alarming problems that might lurk behind various phases of the dissolution plan were mentioned to Mr. Vail. He talked about each at length, laying it to rest with explanations demonstrating, as he believed, that it could not have any material effect in the very nature of the mutually independent organizations that have been maintained.

One of these rumors had to do with the possible refusal of the Government to permit the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to vote its Western Union stock pending dissolution. This would call, it was held, for the building up in the ranks of Western Union stockholders of a new organization to control the company.

"The matter of voting our stock has not yet been considered," said Mr. Vail, "but the fact that there are no problems of organization to be met suddenly makes it fairly clear that the question as to whether we may vote our Western Union stock is at the moment of no particular importance. It would have been, of course, if we had built up a cumbersome joint organization which would now have to be torn down."

Mr. Vail was asked whether there exisited any jointly owned improvements of such character as would cause trouble in determining just how much each company should be charged as its proper share of the cost of construction and maintainance. He replied that each and every improvement was made by one or the other company acting for itself, and that there could be no question as to where the ownership should rest or against which company the construction cost should be charged.

Mr. Vail was told of a rumor to the effect that the American Telephone and Telegraph Company had been thriving at the expense of the Western Union Company by leasing wires to the telegraph company at 1 cent an hour per mile for use at night, in transmitting night letters, this rate being so high as practically to absorb all the profits of the night-letter service. He repudiated the suggestion that there had been any oppressive rates in vogue between the two companies.

"But I want you to understand," he added, "that the separation of the companies will not interfere in the least with the established custom of the interchange of facilities. That custom was in vogue years before the companies were brought together through the purchase of Western Union stock by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. It not only existed in the case of these two companies, but in the case of practically all companies in the field. It will, of course, go on just the same in the future. That is, there is no reason connected with the plans to conform to the Sherman law why the interchange of facilities should cease."

The cable situation was brought up, and Mr. Vail was asked what would happen in the case of the two cables of the Anglo-American Telegraph and Cable Company, which were leased for a period of ninety-nine years to the Western Union after the American Telephone and Telegraph Company had gained control of the Western Union. A rumor in connection with the lease of the cables was to the effect that the telephone company had assumed the financing of the lease, and that the Western Union Company would not be called upon to relieve the telephone company of that burden.

"There is nothing to that rumor," said Mr. Vail. "The Western Union made the lease on its own account, and the telephone company had nothing to do with it. For this reason the ownership of the lease will rest entirely with the Western Union. The leasing was financed by the Western Union Company in compliance with our general policy of keeping the two organizations intact and disentangled."

The officers of the Western Union Company are Theodore N. Vail, President; Newcomb Carlton, Vice President; William H. Baker, Secretary, and A. R. Brewer, Treasurer. With the exception of Mr. Vail, none of these men is an officer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

COURT DECREE EXPECTED.

Dissolution Plan Would Thus Have the Force of a Judgment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Upon the return of Attorney General McReynolds from his holiday trip, he will take up with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company the details of the dissolution which the company has promised to carry out. The perfected plans will involve considerable negotiation, and it is likely that when a dissolution plan has been prepared it will be taken into a Federal court and a decree issued giving it the force of a judgment.

One of the greatest problems remaining is the distribution of the $20,000,000 of Western Union stock now owned by the American Telephone & Telegraph. It is understood that the Attorney General will insist that the separation of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company from the Western Union shall be complete and absolute.

No other organized interest exists in the Western Union than that of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and the matter of establishing a new control after a divorce of the Western Union from the Bell interests probably will present many difficulties. But whether Attorney General McReynolds will insist that he, as the representative of the Federal Government, shall have a say as to the reorganization plans of the Western Union seems to have been left for future determination.

Existing arrangements between the two companies, such as those relating to wire service, will have to be adjusted in a manner satisfactory to the Government. If obligations imposed upon the Western Union by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company threaten to prove burdensome to the Western Union, the Attorney General would feel that he had a right to insist on a settlement that would remove the burden. It was pointed out that if the American Telephone & Telegraph Company insisted on the fulfillment of certain contracts with the Western Union, the Attorney General might assume that as long as these contracts existed the dissolution would not be complete, and he would therefore hold that he had a right to determine how they should be abrogated or adjusted.

The Interstate Commerce Commission intends to continue its investigation into the operations of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. The Government will insist upon having complete information, in order to determine whether the Western Union interests have been fully cared for and not made to suffer through charges which they could not avoid.

MONEY BILL MAY BE LAW TO-DAY

Continued from Page 1.

system. It was feared that the compulsory provision of the House measure might leave the Treasury at times in a position where it would actually lack money either to redeem outstanding notes or to carry on the Government service.

The Senate amendment was accepted making members of the Federal Reserve Board, the Secretary of the Treasury, and Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury ineligible as Directors or as officers of member banks for a period of two years following their public service. It was understood that some provision forbidding, within fixed limits, interlocking bank directorates, would be incorporated, though this provision is in neither the House nor the Senate bill.

The exemption from civil service requirements of assistants to the Federal Reserve Board was accepted by the House Democratic managers without demur.

Deposit Guarantees Dropped.

At 1:30 o'clock this morning the Democratic conferees had reached a complete agreement on everything except the composition of the Federal Reserve Board. In this agreement the Senate Managers receded from their proposal for the guarantee of bank deposits. The Senate also receded from its amendment providing for the use of Federal reserve notes as a part of the reserve in the discretion of the Federal Reserve Board. This Senate provision goes out entirely.

The conferees agreed to accept the bank reserve provisions of the Senate substitute with a few modifications which are wholly minor. Under this agreement the country banks are to maintain a reserve equal to 12 per cent. of the aggregate amount of their demand liabilities and the reserve city banks are to maintain a reserve equal to 15 per cent. of their demand liabilities while the central reserve city banks are to maintain their reserve of 18 per cent., and all three classes of these banks are to maintain reserves equal to 5 per cent. of their time deposits.

The conferees are still at odds over the question as to whether the Controller of the Currency is to be a member of the Federal Reserve Board. The House Managers refused absolutely to yield in their demand for the retention of the Controller, and at 1:30 o'clock the Senate conferees were evenly divided on the question. The prospects are that the Controller will be retained as a member of the board. The conferees also agreed to did agree that the Secretary of Agriculture is not to be a member of the board. Under this arrangement the board will consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Controller of the Currency, and five stockholders appointed by the President, unless the Controller is ultimately left out of it, in which event the board will consist of the Secretary of the Treasury and six others to be appointed by the President.

The Two Per Cents.

The conferees were unable to agree upon either the House or the Senate text of their respective plans for disposing of the 2 per cent. bonds and retirement of the national bank notes for which such bonds serve as security. But complete agreement was reached in a compromise upon a redrafted provision. Under this compromise it is provided that two years after the passage of the act, and not later than twenty years, the national banks may offer their circulation bonds not to exceed twenty-five million dollars in any one year. The Federal reserve banks, under the redrafted compromise, must take these bonds in proportion to their capital and surplus. They are to take the bonds at par and with accrued interest.

Having done this, the Federal reserve banks are to issue circulation on them, one-half of this circulation to be issued as the national banks do now, and the other half in exchange for 3 per cent. twenty-year bonds, or for one-year gold notes bearing 6 per cent. interest, and renewals year by year for a period of twenty years.

The Organization Committee is to consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Controller of the Currency, and the Secretary of Agriculture, as provided in the House bill.

It was stated at the White House yesterday that the President did not contemplate issuing any reassuring announcement to the business interests of the country when he approved the Currency bill. The statement was made that the President might make some remarks concerning the probable effect of the bill to those who were to assemble to witness the ceremony of signing. But even this, it was said, had not been determined.

When the two branches of Congress convene to-day it is expected that plans will be made for a long recess, beginning to-morrow. It was predicted last night that the Currency bill would be signed by the President late to-day or to-morrow. Congress has dropped all other problems in the anticipation of the first actual recess that it will have enjoyed since April 7. It is planned to drop all business until Jan. 12, and allow the legislators to enjoy a complete rest, as will President Wilson, who will leave Washington for Pass Christian as soon as the Currency bill is signed.

No other legislation of importance will be taken up in either House of Congress this week. Should the conference report be ready to-day, it will have the right of way in both the Senate and House, and adjournment will follow as soon as the President signs the bill. Members of both houses are already preparing to leave Washington.

CHICAGO BANKS RECONCILED.

Reynolds Will Make the Best of Bill —Needs Test, Is Tilden's View.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 21.—George M. Reynolds, President of the Continental and Commercial Bank, who was responsible for the introduction of certain modifications in the Currency bill, said to-night:

"I am not wildly enthusiastic about the bill, but under the circumstances it is the best we can get at this time. As it is about to be placed on the statute books and as there is so much good in it the bankers will, no doubt, endeavor to make the best of the measure. I am still hoping there may be some modifications made in conference that will improve the bill from the bankers' point of view.

"I think the ultimate success of the bill will depend largely upon the ability and character of the men appointed on the Federal Reserve Board and the officers of the Federal reserve banks. I am afraid the President will find some difficulty in securing as high a class of men for the board as he would wish, because of the small salaries paid for these positions. Incidentally, this is one of the objections the bankers made to the bill.

"I believe the final settlement of this question, even if it has not been along the lines I should have liked, will do much to reassure the public and dissipate the unrest noticeable of late."

William A. Tilden, President of the Fort Dearborn National Bank, said:

"The bill looks all right. There may be some defects in it, but the only test is to put the bill into operation. My bank will enter the system. I believe the passage of the bill will be a distinct benefit to the banks and to the whole country."

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500 KILLED BY LAVA ON AMBRIN ISLAND

Sudden and Violent Volcanic Eruption in New Hebrides Group.

FLAMES 1,000 FEET HIGH

Torrents of Molten Lava Rush Down Mountain Slopes—Ocean Boils from Superheated Stones.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Dec. 21.—Incoming steamers bring details of the recent volcanic eruptions on the Island of Ambrin, in the New Hebrides group, in which 500 natives lost their lives. Witnesses of the disturbance describe it as having been so sudden and violent that they expected to see the whole western side of the island disappear.

With a terrific roar, which was followed with a rapid succession of artillery-like detonations, all the craters of the volcano entered into full activity, spouting flames and lava and throwing out huge boulders. Great streams of lava soon were rushing down the slopes, cutting off the villagers from escape. In one instance two torrents of the molten mass joined and made an island of one entire section of a village. Here fifty or sixty persons perished.

The scenes at night were awe-inspiring. Flames shot into the air to a height of a thousand feet, illuminating the whole scene of destruction. The ocean seemed to boil as huge super-heated masses of stone fell into the sea, and streams of lava poured into the bay. Dust from the craters gradually formed a black cloud, which blotted out the light of the stars.

The bay after the eruption was filled with dead fish and large numbers of dead turtles. The water in the river was hot.

The British hospital buildings were wiped out of existence, but before their destruction the doctors pluckily removed all the patients to a launch and escaped with them.

AUTO CRUSHES GIRL AGAINST PARK WALL

Continued from Page 1.

under the car. They escaped with bruises.

David Olson was driving his machine along the Middle Road at Great Neck, L. I., early yesterday morning, and in front of the estate of W. Gould Brokaw the machine overturned. The machine was wrecked, but Olson was not hurt.

FOUR WOMEN HURT.

One Automobile Hits Another, Overturning It.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, Dec. 21.—Two autos were badly wrecked and four women were severely bruised and shocked this afternoon on First Street, Hackensack, when Walter Dawtin, the colored chauffeur of John N. Shartle, a paper manufacturer, endeavored to cross First Street ahead of the car owned and operated by James W. Irwin, Jr., of Oradell, near here. The Irwin car was hit on the front side, swung around by the blow and finally turned over.

Mrs. Irwin, mother of the owner of the overturned car, and Miss Octavia Irwin were thrown out, but escaped serious injury. Both were severely bruised, and suffered from shock. Mr. Irwin was bruised about the body.

Mrs. Shartle and her daughter, Ruth, suffered from shock.

AUTO WRECKS JERSEY STAGE.

Injures Two Persons, Kills Horse, and Then Hurries Away.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Dec. 21.—Mrs. Richard Rodney is dying at her home here as the result of injuries received at 1 o'clock this morning, when the stage in which she, her husband, and their two children and four other persons were riding was struck by an automobile traveling about forty miles an hour. The auto contained five young men, apparently on a joy ride, and bore the number 43,842, N. Y.

The stage was on Ocean Avenue at Galilee when the auto came thundering along behind it. The stage driver pulled to one side of the narrow road to allow the auto to pass, but the car crashed directly into the rear of the stage, throwing the occupants out, killing the horse, and wrecking the vehicle. None of those in the auto was injured.

Mrs. Rodney was buried beneath the wreckage. Two of her ribs were broken and the end of one of them penetrated her lungs. The driver of the stage, Israel Morris, was also severely injured. He is in the Long Branch Hospital in a serious condition. The other occupants of the stage escaped with a few bruises and cuts.

The young men in the auto refused to give their names or the name of the owner of the machine, and drove off just as soon as they got their car clear of the wreckage.

Woman Dies from Auto Hurts.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 21.—Mrs. Helen G. Watson of Bridgeport died in a local hospital to-day from injuries received this morning, when the automobile in which she was riding collided with a trolley car in Allingtown and was wrecked. John L. Somers, a Bridgeport contractor, who was driving, was arrested charged with reckless driving. Somers and a third occupant, Mrs. Mario Coderre of Bridgeport, escaped with slight injuries.

Brockton Man Killed by Auto.

STOUGHTON, Mass., Dec. 21.—R. Dale Smith, manager of a printing company of Brockton, was killed to-day when his automobile skidded and turned over, pinning him under it. Dr. Charles I. Graustein of Brockton, his companion, was slightly injured.

CHILDREN HURT IN RUNAWAY

Thrown from Carriage When Auto's Siren Frightens Horse.

When Samuel Kahn drove his horse and carriage up in front of his home at 160 Hope Street, Brooklyn, yesterday evening at 8 o'clock, Samuel Kartoff, 14 years old, living at 95 Hope Street, jumped into the seat beside him, took the reins from Mr. Kahn, and asked permission to drive around the block. To this the owner of the horse consented, and soon Samuel had in the vehicle a party consisting of his sister, Rose, 5 years old; Sarah Stein, 10 years old, of 407 Grand Street, and Mary Fink, 12 years old, of 220 South First Street.

Samuel drove off down Hope Street. Near the end of the block an auto approached, blowing its siren. The horse was frightened and bolted, jerking the reins from the boy's hands. Between Havemeyer Street and Marcy Avenue the horse swerved and threw the carriage against a telegraph pole. All the children were thrown out, and the horse ran on until it was stopped further down Marcy Avenue.

The four children were picked up by persons in the street and an ambulance was called from the Eastern District Hospital. Ambulance Surgeon Blumenthal found Sarah Stein suffering from a fractured skull and Samuel Kartoff suffering from dislocated left arm. Both were removed to the hospital. The other children were bruised and scratched.

WM. G. GARDNER HERE.

British Consul at Buenos Aires Says Money Is Tight in Argentina.

William Gunther Gardner, who has been at Buenos Aires for two years as British Consul, arrived yesterday on the Hamburg-American liner Amerika to spend Christmas here. He was accompanied by his wife, who was Miss Marion Regan, daughter of James B. Regan, proprietor of the Hotel Knickerbocker in Times Square.

Money was very tight in the Argentine, Mr. Gardner said, and business conditions were bad and likely to remain so for another year. He attributed it to the stringency of money in Europe.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Gardner asserted that Buenos Aires was the most expensive city in North or South America.

"The ordinary necessities of life," said the Consul, "are dearer than they are in New York. Rent especially is excessively high in the fashionable quarters of the city. For a small modern house the rent runs from $500 to $750 a month."

BISHOP OPPOSES SUFFRAGE.

Those Who Have It Are Abusing It, Says Rt. Rev. Warren Candler.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 21.—What was termed the mania of Americans for attempting to reform everything by the ballot was attacked in a sermon to-day by Bishop Warren Candler of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church.

"The American mind," said Bishop Candler, "seems to be infected with what may be called the superstition of the ballot. Many men otherwise sane are foolish enough to think that reform can be brought about by the result of an election, and in consequence we are having all sorts of elections on questions which ought not to be in politics. These men ought to be reforming their own lives and those of their children, and then they would lack time to be clamoring for elections on all sorts of issues. We would not need so many reforms if there were more religion in the homes of the land.

"Many women also have fallen under this delusion that voting will reform every vice and establish every virtue on the earth. But the plain fact is that woman suffrage, where it has been tried, has not accomplished any such good. Vicious women have outvoted the virtuous, and nothing more has been accomplished than the increase of the ballots to be counted after the polls closed. The world cannot be saved by the votes of either men or women, but it will be greatly damaged by women neglecting the home to engage in political strife. Women cannot afford the ballot. It would bring into the home divisive controversies which would destroy the identity of interest

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HAS LIBRARY FOR JACKIES.

Navy's Biggest Ship Provides for the Comfort of Enlisted Men.

The superdreadnought New York, the navy's biggest ship, now within 5 per cent. of completion, is to be the first ship of the navy to have a reading and reception room for the bluejackets. The New York is berthed next to the flagship Wyoming, also of the superdreadnought class, but of less tonnage than the New York.

The reading and reception room is a commodious compartment. It contains the crew's library, reading tables, writing desks, newspaper racks and magazine stands, and comfortable lounges and chairs. The room may be used as a reception room, where the enlisted men can welcome their relatives or friends.

This reading and reception room is an idea of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who saw in it another way to make life more pleasant for the enlisted men. The newer of the ships now in commission, among which are included the superdreadnoughts Wyoming, Arkansas, Utah, Florida, Delaware, and North Dakota, probably will be fitted with reading and reception rooms in the near future.

SAILOR DIES OF POISON.

Woman Says He Tried to Make Her Swallow Some Also.

A young man who the police believe was Wilford Banks, a sailor on the receiving ship Washington, died of poison early yesterday morning in a room on the third floor of the Mosholu Inn, a hotel on Broadway near the city line. With him was a young woman described by the police as Mrs. George Withey of 98 Woodward Avenue, Yonkers, wife of a soldier in the United States Army.

According to her story, Banks put poison in their whisky and tried to force her to swallow some after he had half drained the glass. In the room were found a bottle of hydrocyanic acid and a box of bichloride of mercury tablets. On the dresser was a piece of paper on which was written the phrase, "The remains of sin is death."

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CONDEMN COMPACT AGAINST OUR FAIR

British Government's Own Organs Criticise It, The London Times Points Out.

THINK KAISER WOULD YIELD

Were It Not for Desire to Keep the Pledge Made to England—American Resentment Known.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 22.—The London Times, which is energetically urging the Government to reconsider its refusal to participate in the Panama Exposition at San Francisco, publishes this morning a long Washington dispatch showing the bad impression made in the United States, especially by the Government's blunder in allowing it to leak out that it had some sort of agreement with Germany not to participate. The dispatch then proceeds to quote THE NEW YORK TIMES'S editorial on the subject.

The London Times, after quoting condemnatory extracts from the Government's own organs, says:

"The decision is all the more surprising, since it has been known privately for some little while that the revised proposal for participation put forward by the British committee was obtaining support both within the Board of Trade and at the Treasury.

"As pointed out, however, in The Times of Dec. 1, there was one obstacle to the reversal of the Government's original decision which presented more difficulty than the task of convincing the Ministers that their policy should be modified on its merits. In both Foreign Offices—those of Great Britain and Germany—there was a feeling that an understanding had been come to last July that neither country should officially participate.

The belief prevails that Sir Edward Grey objects to any reopening of the question on that ground, and that the German Government used the same argument in opposing the known desire of the Reichstag. If this is not so it is very desirable that the truth should be known."

The London Times then gives its confirmation THE NEW YORK TIMES dispatch to the effect that the Kaiser himself was favorable to representation and would have retreated but for the pledge given to Great Britain.

The Times says:

"In a message from our Berlin correspondent last Friday, dealing with the dissolution of the committee for organizing a representative German section at the San Francisco Exhibition, it was stated that there was some reason to suppose that this was 'due to an expression of opinion in the highest quarter.' Our independent information was not in accordance with this view. We have now made inquiries which satisfy us that it was erroneous to suppose that 'the highest quarter' has been unfavorable to Herr Ballin's endeavors to induce the German Government to give its official support to participation in the exhibition. On the other hand, our information is that any expression of opinion from 'the highest quarter' in favor of official German participation would have been considered undesirable in view of the arrangement arrived at before August between the British and German foreign offices."

The Times adds:

"In these circumstances, incredible as it might appear, what has been fully shown, both in Great Britain and Germany, to be the national desire seems to have been thwarted by a question of diplomatic punctilio."

The Daily Telegraph also publishes a long New York dispatch in reference to the feeling of resentment in the United States at the Cabinet's refusal, quoting THE NEW YORK TIMES'S London dispatches and editorial.

The London Times's Berlin correspondent says:

"The continued discussion of British participation in the Panama Exhibition seems to be watched here with considerable interest. In view of the obscure argument that participation is impossible because of some pledge or other to Germany, it should be noted that from beginning to end the German controversy has been about German participation particularly, and nothing has been said about this aspect of the matter. Now that Germany, by the decision of the Government, the retreat of the importunate Reichstag, and the abolition of Ballin's committee, has left the field, there has been no public suggestion that England is either officially or unofficially pledged to adopt the same attitude.

"It is difficult to see why the nature and extent of the Anglo-German exchange of views should not be made known if it has any real bearing upon the present situation. In accordance with common practice, in the Budget Committee discussion of Dec. 11 the Government representative included some 'confidential' information, and reports of Herr Ballin's speech a few days ago make him say that the German Government is evidently determined to 'abide by its attitude of refusing participation on principle and by its agreement with England.'

"The German Government therefore mentioned England in its private explanations of its policy, but in what sense it is impossible to determine. In any case, there is no reason to suppose it was an 'agreement with England' that either late or early determined the German decision. Apart from Herr Ballin's activities, which the Government could have checked sooner had its hands not been tied fast, it is well known that the German Ambassador at Washington, who must be aware of the obligations of his Government, made strong efforts to procure German participation. Indeed, one of the speakers in the Budget Committee referred to the fact. Presumably the understanding that neither Germany nor Great Britain intended to take part in the exhibition was the result of conversations which took place in the month of June, when the German Government satisfied itself that German industry as a whole was unfavorable to participation."

WOULD OUST COLOMBIANS.

Panama Agitators Demand Their Dismissal from Office.

PANAMA, Dec. 21.—The anti-Colombian sentiment has grown to such an extent that an open letter has been addressed to President Porras demanding the expulsion from the republic of the country's detractors and the dismissal of all Colombians holding Government posts in Panama. A further demand is made that the police corps shall be composed exclusively of Panamans. At the present time about one-third of the teachers' staff in the schools of the republic is composed of Colombians, and there is a large sprinkling of them in the Police Department.

The leaders of the anti-Colombian movement express the opinion that if there are not enough Panaman teachers to supply the schools, teachers from Chile or Spain should be engaged.

It is reported that another anti-Colombian demonstration is being arranged for Thursday next, but the Government will probably take steps to prevent a repetition of the scenes of last Thursday night, when several houses occupied by Colombians were stoned.

The editor of La Patria, a local anti-Administration organ with Colombian leanings, has been the object of threats in the last day or two.

AMERIKA HAD STORMY TRIP.

Manager of the Line to Investigate Delay in Docking Her.

The Hamburg-American liner Amerika arrived yesterday from Hamburg with 221 first cabin passengers, 367 second, and 1,650 third-class and steerage passengers. The voyage was a stormy one.

Among the prominent passengers were Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. James Roosevelt, with her sister, Mrs. Price Collier, and Mrs. Collier's daughter, and Mrs. William E. Corey, formerly Mabel Gilman, the actress, who said she had come to spend Christmas with her husband. Mrs. Corey has given up her plan of singing in grand opera, apparently, as she did not mention the subject to the reporters.

Miss Grace V. Lloyd brought over with her a Pekingese puppy, which she has named Fie-Fum. She carried the dog in a bearskin muff. It shared her stateroom after Miss Lloyd had persuaded the ship's butcher, because her pet was so delicate, to break the rule that prohibits passengers from taking animals to their staterooms.

The passengers on the Amerika were disappointed on Saturday night when the ship arrived in Quarantine at 6:20 o'clock and they were told she would not dock until morning. Many persons had accepted engagements by wireless to dine with friends, and others had reserved sleeping car accommodation on westbound trains so as to get home before Christmas. Capt. Schiehke said that he had received instructions to dock the ship if she arrived in Quarantine by 6 o'clock. She did not get there until twenty minutes after that hour, so he anchored for the night.

Julius P. Meyer, Assistant General Manager of the line, said yesterday that he had been ill for three days and was not at the office on Saturday.

"I shall investigate to-morrow," he said, "to find out why the Amerika did not go to her pier. It was important that she should dock if possible on Saturday night."

SECOND ROCK PLASTER FIRE

$25,000 Blaze Follows $500,000 Fire a Week Ago.

When a block-long shed of the Rock Plaster Company in the Bronx caught fire a week ago last Saturday night the damage amounted to $500,000, and the fire is still burning to an extent requiring the presence there of a detachment of firemen. It was some of these men working there at 9 o'clock last night who discovered a fire in the presumably closed machine shop of the company two blocks away on the company's pier at 150th Street and the East River.

Five minutes later the shop and dock were shaken by a violent explosion, and the flames seemed to gain new headway. Within two hours the fireboat George B. McClellan, aided by some New York, New Haven & Hartford tugs and some land forces, had controlled the blaze, but not until after $25,000 damage had been done. The fire was made doubly spectacular by the huge brands knocked from the burning building by the force of the McClellan's streams, and sent floating ablaze down the river.

The representatives of the company who saw the fire said the origin of both blazes was inexplicable. The nature of last night's explosion was a puzzle, for the company is supposed to have no explosives in its shop. There have been no labor troubles.

Solvay Gives $200,000 to Labor.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 21.—Ernest Solvay, discoverer of a process for the manufacture of soda, who recently gave more than $1,000,000 to educational and charitable institutions and the employes of his firm, has given to the Labor Party $200,000 as an educational fund for workingmen.

New Japan-to-Boston Line.

TOKIO, Dec. 21.—Japan has decided to establish a steamship service with its American terminus at Boston, by way of Panama. The steamers will call at New Orleans and New York.

Aviator Dies in Auto Accident.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Robert Bertram Stack, a well-known English aviator, was killed in an automobile accident between London and St. Albans to-day.

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NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR., President.

MURDERER SAFE UNDER POLICE EYES

Amused Himself in Liverpool, the Scene of His Crime, for Ten Days Without Disguise.

WENT TO PICTURE SHOWS

Saw His Photograph on Screens, but Averted Suspicion by Jokes—Arrested at Last.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—For ten days the Liverpool police and the police throughout the country have been searching for a youth, George Sumner, who all the time has been calmly going about Liverpool undisguised except for the fact that he shaved his eyebrows and wore colored glasses.

The murder for which Sumner was wanted was of a particularly atrocious character. Miss Bradfield, the manager of a tarpaulin manufactory in Liverpool, was beaten to death, and her body was sewn in a sack and thrown into a canal. The newspapers daily printed descriptions and a photograph of the missing man, and a reward of $250 was offered for his arrest. Wireless messages were sent to ships at sea, outgoing liners were searched, and the country was scoured unsuccessfully until Saturday night, when a former school-fellow recognized Sumner by his shuffling walk, and gave information to the police, who effected his arrest.

Sumner throughout made no attempt to escape. He spent the greater part of his time in the street, attending music halls, picture palaces, and other places of amusement. He even visited the street in which police headquarters is situated, mostly accompanied by girls whose acquaintance he had made lately. At the picture palaces he patronized his photograph was frequently thrown upon the screen, but he was quite unmoved. He was more than once told that he strikingly resembled Sumner, but passed the remark off with a joke. He did not hesitate to discuss the murder with his acquaintances and offered many suggestions as to how the fugitive might disguise himself.

His arrest has caused a tremendous sensation, and the police are called hard names for their failure to effect it earlier.

POPE FOR PEACE LEADER.

Dr. Campbell Wants Him to Unite Christians Against War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—London celebrated "Peace Sunday" to-day. The Rev. Dr. R. J. Campbell preached a remarkable sermon in the City Temple. He said that Christendom and militarism had made an alliance. All the rest of the world was helpless before the armed forces of Christendom.

Assuming that the overwhelming majority of civilized men and women would like to see an end made of militarism, he made two suggestions. One was that all Christian churches of the world—Catholic and Protestant—should unite, requesting all Governments to agree to a scheme whereby all disputes between nations must be submitted for settlement to a permanent court of arbitration and no two disputants whatsoever should be allowed by the rest to proceed to bloodshed. He suggested that the Pope should be asked to take the initiative as head of the largest Christian communion, but to take it only in conjunction with the heads of all the other great historic Christian bodies of the world.

The other suggestion was: "Let us call upon the Government of our own country to take this matter up in earnest and, arriving at an understanding with France and America, let all three approach Germany and Russia, with a view to calling a halt in the present constantly accelerating increase of expenditure on war budgets."

England and Germany, Dr. Campbell added, were danger centres, yet there was no greater friend of peace than the German Emperor.

ATTACK GIRL, SLAY FATHER.

Unknown Men Commit Murder Near Fort Plain, but Find No Money.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., Dec. 21.—John Barrett, a farmer, 60 years old, was slain and his daughter, Katharine, badly beaten by burglars at their home, six miles from here, last night. Barret was shot through the head. His money was hidden behind a wall panel and the slayers did not find it.

The daughter was dozing beside the fire and was struck from behind, once on the head, opening a scalp wound which necessitated eighteen stitches, and the second time on the face, breaking her nose. She did not see her assailants.

Her brother, Bruce, was upstairs when the assault took place. He attempted to get down the front way but could not because the stove had been tipped over and was against the door. He then went down the back way and found the house afire. The oil from the lamp had been spilled all along the floor. He extinguished the fire, found his sister where she had been dragged into the pantry, and then discovered his father with his skull crushed, his jaw broken, and gunshot wounds in his neck and jaw.

A bloody rolling pin and a window weight, also blood covered, indicated how the blows were struck.

The Sheriff, deputies, and an Assistant District Attorney made fruitless efforts all day to find a trail, bloodhounds being put on the scent without result. The State is building highways near the Barrett home, and many foreigners are employed on the work.

Major Amos B. Shattuck Dead.

MANILA, Dec. 22.—Major Amos B. Shattuck, Fifteenth Infantry, died today at Camp Gregg, Bayambang. It is thought that Major Shattuck's death was indirectly due to a fall from his horse. He was born in New Hampshire. He was graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in 1883.

LOSS OF TITIAN MOURNED.

Philip's Portrait Was Peculiarly Interesting to England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 22.—Referring to England's loss of the portrait of Philip II. to the United States, The Times this morning points out that the National Gallery contains only one Titian portrait, that of the poet Ariosto, which it purchased for £30,000 some years ago.

The Philip would have been a valuable acquisition to the National Gallery on historical as well as aesthetic grounds. To Englishmen, indeed, it is by far the most interesting example of Titian's work, for it represents the husband of one of England's Queens and the suitor of another. It was a copy of this picture, also the work of Titian, that Philip II. sent to Queen Mary as a pledge of his faith.

But the great event of English history with which Philip is associated and which makes the present portrait of special interest to Englishmen is the expedition of the Armada.

Philip died in the Escurial, the magnificent palace near Madrid which he had built in accordance with a vow made on a battlefield, and wherein he lived toward the close of his life in a small cell.

Sir Hugh Lane, who has been further interviewed, said he had not been approached in behalf of the National Gallery in reference to the purchase of the picture. "The authorities of the National Gallery," he said, "are not able to move quickly enough to avail themselves of the opportunity of buying any great picture on the market, and so no one is tempted to offer one to them. The machinery might with advantage be altered, and there have been inquiries o it lately. The Trustees are not experts, for the most part, and very often hold different opinions, while the Director has no power to act on his own initiative. Moreover, the gallery is handicapped by not having sufficient funds.

"American buyers, on the other hand, have the great gift of being able to act promptly when a great picture comes on the market. They grasp the fact at once and are in a position to snap up the picture immediately, whereas it would take years in England."

Sir Hugh added that he was glad the picture, which was thus lost to the country, was not an English national treasure in the sense of having belonged for years to an English collection. He went on:

"Had it not been that it had only recently come here from the Continent, one would have had certain prickings of conscience that an artistic treasure of such historical value should have left the country forever."

GERMANS GET VAN DER GOES

"Adoration of the Magi" Is Taken by Ship to Berlin.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

MADRID, Dec. 21.—At Vigo to-day the German steamer Cap Villano took on board the famous picture "The Adoration of the Magi" by Van der Goes, which has been purchased by the German Government from Monforte College.

Max Friedlander, director of the Berlin National Museum, accompanied the picture as custodian.

The sale of the painting was made the object of political polemics, and the protest against its transfer was supported by a public subscription to purchase it, amounting to several thousand dollars, which must now be returned to the subscribers. The sale threatened at one time to provoke diplomatic intervention.

VIEW ASTOR MEMORIAL.

Church Window Veiled, at Widow's Request, Until Dedication.

Special to The New York Times.

RHINEBECK, N. Y., Dec. 21.—The memorial window erected to her husband by Mrs. Madeline Talmadge Force Astor, widow of John Jacob Astor, in the Church of the Messiah, here, is to be dedicated next Saturday at 2 P. M. The Rev. Francis Little, the new rector, will conduct the service.

Mrs. Astor, accompanied by Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, the late Col. Astor's sister, came to Rhinebeck to-day and viewed the memorial. Members of the vestry were present with the rector, and it was at this time that the service was arranged for. At Mrs. Astor's request, the window will remain veiled until Saturday. Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Wilson returned to New York this evening.

Father of 14 Lost at Sea.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 21.—The Nova Scotia schooner John Parker, from Barbados, arrived here to-day with her flag at half-mast for the loss of her Captain, James Richards of Lahave, who was swept overboard by a high wave and drowned on the voyage. Capt. Richards leaves a wife and fourteen children.

Advice
You call in a doctor when ill, or a lawyer when in legal difficulty. Why not consult a specialist when considering investments?
Have you the time or facilities to investigate thoroughly proposed investments?
We have both—backed by over half a century of experience.
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MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
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THREE MORE HELD IN 'MONA LISA' THEFT

French Police Seize Two Men and a Woman on Perugia's Information.

HE SAYS THEY HELPED HIM

Painting Turned Over to French Minister in Rome—Viewed by the Queen Mother.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—At the moment when "La Gioconda," the "Mona Lisa," was being officially restored to France by the Italian officials in Rome, Magistrate Drioux, who has had the case under his charge since the painting disappeared from the Louvre, ordered the arrest of Vincente Lancelotti, Michele Lancelotti, and Mme. Clamagirand, friends and neighbors in Paris of Vincenzo Perugia, on information telegraphed from Florence by the French police official Vignol.

The Lancelotti brothers were denounced several days ago by another Italian as having been implicated with Perugia, and they are now charged with receiving and concealing the masterpiece.

When the two men were interrogated by the police on Dec. 16 they denied all knowledge of the crime, although they admitted that they had met Perugia frequently. Their lodgings were searched and a bundle of letters written in Italian was seized.

According to the report from Vignol, Perugia, who is under arrest at Florence, has made a full confession in the presence of an Italian Magistrate. He says that Vincente Lancelotti was aware of the planning and execution of the theft, and that he concealed the picture in his room for six weeks and helped to construct the wooden box in which it was carried off.

Perugia says he did not escape from the Louvre by the side door of the inner court, as was supposed, but walked down the main staircase and through one of the principal gates.

ROME, Dec. 21.—With befitting ceremony, the "Mona Lisa," brought here under guard from Florence, was handed over to the French Ambassador, Camille Barrere, at the Ministry of Instruction to-day, in the presence of the Marquis di San Giuliano, the Minister of Foreign Affairs; Signor Credaro, the Minister of Public Instruction; M. Besnard, Director of the French School in Rome, and other prominent personages, who signed the document of the transfer of the picture, which had previously been officially identified by M. Leprieur, director of the painting section of the Louvre, by the aid of documents and detailed photographs.

The painting was then placed in a rosewood box, and Dr. Ricci, Director General of Fine Arts in Rome, handed the key to the Second Secretary of the embassy, M. Ollé-Laprune, with the suggestive remark: "There she is; take good care of her." The painting was then conveyed to the Farnese Palace, where the French Embassy is housed, and was viewed by the Queen Mother and others.

It will be placed on exhibition in the Borghese Gallery from Tuesday until Saturday.

CARD SWINDLE ON TRAIN.

Three Men Taken Off at Newark on Traveler's Complaint.

Three men who described themselves as Louis Wilson, 40 years old, of Greenwich, Conn.; Joseph P. Clark, 35 years, of 341 Audubon Avenue, New York, and Paul Tecklenburg, 28 years, of 230 Palmetto Street, Brooklyn, were taken from a Pennsylvania train coming from Washington at the Market Street Station, Newark, late Saturday night, and locked up at Police Headquarters. They were charged with swindling. The complainant was Frederick W. Barker of New Dorp, S. I. The railroad police say that the three men under arrest are professional card sharps.

According to the story told by Barker, three men, who posed as commercial travelers, boarded the Washington train at Wilmington, Del., shortly after Barker says that he was under the impression that he was playing for 5 cents a hundred points, but when it came time to settle up he found that the stake was 5 cents a point. Barker says he lost $124 and paid $24 in cash, and agreed to give checks for the balance. There were railroad detectives on the train, and their attention was called to the affair.

Acting Judge Rooney paroled Clark in the custody of his counsel, Frank M. McDermit, and Wilson and Tecklenburg were bailed. All three are to be arraigned to-day in the First Criminal Court.

A Wonderfully Attractive Gift
A Clever and Original Idea

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(Write-Me)
Correspondence CALENDAR
with cards that come back to you
Send it to those friends who have promised to write you.
—4 Styles—
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At Dept. Stores, Druggists, Stationers, Booksellers, etc. Trade supplied quickly by
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854 FOURTH AVE. Phone Mad. Sq. 5819.

A RITZ CHRISTMAS TREE.

Entertainment for 400 Youngsters—Adelphi Pupils Distribute Gifts.

More than 400 children, all sons and daughters of persons well known in society, were entertained with a Christmas tree celebration by the management of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel yesterday afternoon. A huge tree was set up in one end of the large ballroom of the hotel, and in the opposite end a stage was constructed for a sleight-of-hand and novelty entertainment. The little ones were accompanied by their nurses.

The boys and girls were particularly delighted with the tricks of a magician, who took several of the boys upon the stage with him and pulled countless marbles and real white rabbits out of their pockets. Another number on the programme was a dance by a young woman, whose partner apparently was a real Teddy Bear. The children also were interested in the dances of a little girl in a quaint Dutch costume.

After the entertainment presents were distributed from the Christmas tree. The presents were dolls for the girls and yachts and other toys for the boys. The gifts were taken off the tree and distributed by two Santa Clauses. Some of the youngsters who managed to slip away from their nurses hid their presents, went back to the tree and got more. The entertainment and Christmas tree were arranged by Albert Keller, one of the managers of the Ritz.

In the morning more than 100 children made happiness for themselves and their parents at a Christmas tree celebration of the Adelphi Kindergarten and Connecting Classes at Adelphi Academy. They sang songs about Santa Claus and listened to a story about the birth of the Christ Child. Seven youngsters, all born in the latter part of December, were crowned as "birthday" children. All the boys and girls then danced around the Christmas tree, and following the dance they gave to their parents, who carried them to the celebration, gifts they had made at school. These gifts were useful articles, such as telephone mats, needle books, samplers, attractive calendars, with blue prints; pin holders, note books and book marks.

FEWER RED CROSS SEALS.

Committee Appeals Again to the Public to Buy Them.

Within four days of Christmas the Committee on Prevention of Tuberculosis, which has in charge the distribution of Red Cross Christmas seals, announced yesterday that despite every effort this season money was not coming in as plentifully as last year. An additional appeal for assistance was therefore sent out, with a view to stimulating the buying of the Red Cross Christmas seals in the few remaining days.

The committee explained that the seals furnished the means of establishing and maintaining fresh-air classes for the children in public schools in Manhattan and Bronx who are exposed to tubercular trouble. There are now about twenty of these outdoor classes supported by the Board of Education in co-operation with the Committee on Prevention of Tuberculosis. The board provides the outdoor class rooms and the instruction; the committee, with the funds derived by the sale of Red Cross Christmas seals, furnishes the medical examinations, the subsequent nursing in the home when necessary, special outdoor clothing worn by children in that condition, and private luncheons for them.

Orders for the seals may be sent or telephoned to the Red Cross Seal Headquarters, Room 11, 1 Madison Avenue, telephone 5325 Gramercy.

700 CHILDREN GET GIFTS.

Big Christmas Tree for Families of Hudson Tube Employes.

More than 700 children of 2,500 employes of the Hudson Tubes and the Terminal Building were entertained yesterday afternoon at a Christmas tree and festival in the gymnasium in the basement of the Hudson Terminal Building, 30 Church Street.

President W. C. Fisk of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company and other officials contributed to the employes' fund of $500 which was spent for toys for the children, whose ages range from 2 to 11 years. A large Christmas tree was erected in the boxing ring of the gymnasium, and Santa Claus distributed presents of every sort.

The committee of arrangements was made up of T. P. Artaud, assistant general manager of the company; P. A. Kearns, paymaster, and E. J. Harding. Included among the officials' wives who assisted at the festival and who have always taken a great interest in the welfare of the employes were Mrs. W. C. Fisk, Mrs. T. P. Artaud, and Mrs. C. J. Fisk.

Santa Coming in an Aeroplane.

CORNING, N. Y., Dec. 21.—The Corning Business Men's Association has hired an aviator from Bath to fly to Corning dressed as Santa Claus tomorrow and distribute gifts to the children as he skims along the streets.

W. & J. SLOANE
Unusual Christmas Gifts
Lacquer Nest Tables, Lacquer Jardinieres, Majolica Ware; 16th and 17th Century Mortars, Sheffield Silver, Old and Modern English Prints, Mirrors, Tea Tables, Book Tables.
Desk Portfolios and Stationery Cases made of Antique Leather Book Bindings.
FIFTH AVENUE AND FORTY-SEVENTH STREET

STERLING
THE GORHAM COMPANY
Silversmiths
FOR LATE PURCHASERS
If you are one of the procrastinators who have not yet made their Christmas purchases, they are keeping open house for you at Gorham's.
Having done its best for the past six weeks to get everybody to do their Christmas shopping early, Gorham's is in fine shape to look after the late comers.
Thanks to a persuasive invitation and to the extra preparations made to accommodate the early shoppers, Gorham's has accommodated more Christmas shoppers up to the present than in many long years. The two stores are just as thoroughly prepared to supply your wants this last week of Christmas shopping.
One reason Gorham's is in such excellent position to accommodate the last Christmas buyer is that this year the Gorham staff has made a special study of caring for the holiday trade. Six weeks ago this column began urging every one to buy early. This was followed up a little later with more missionary work along the same line. An especially large stock of specially made Christmas goods was put in, and the store and delivery staff were especially drilled for the holiday rush.
You needn't have any fear that the Christmas stock is exhausted and that you will not be able to find what you want. The Gorham stock is inexhaustible. The big store on Fifth Avenue and the big factories in Providence and this city keep in such close touch that the supply of no article is allowed to run out.
Remember that the great Gorham factory army of 2,500 people has been engaged for months past providing for just these last few weeks of the year. Designers have given their best thought and craftsmen their cleverest work in producing articles to give pleasure to thousands during the coming week. When it is recalled that the Gorham factories supply not only the two big Gorham stores in New York, but 6,000 leading jewellers throughout America, the volume of the Gorham output can be realized. You can see that it would not be easy to exhaust the stock of an establishment like that.
All of these great resources are at your disposal in the Gorham store this week. Gorham's has made ready especially for the always large army of late buyers, and you can make your purchases in comfort and have them delivered with promptness. Don't think because you have put off present-buying until now that you are too late. You can make your Christmas purchases at Gorham's this week with as much ease and satisfaction as you could have made them elsewhere a week ago.
GORHAM
Fifth Avenue
Maiden Lane

Established 1788
Carstairs Rye
Have you a Coffee preference? A Cigar preference? Then why not a Whiskey choice? The "Choicest" both in point of age, and purity, and number of friends, is Carstairs Rye

Skilfully blended. Protected by the Numbered Label to show our bottling.

When Lincoln Came to Washington

Inauguration week was a stirring time that year. The States were seceding. Hope of compromise had been abandoned. The Capital was in a ferment when there arrived from his home in Illinois "a tall, thin man with earnest eyes, not at all a handsome face, but one that inspired confidence." That is the way in which Abraham Lincoln impressed the army officer's wife whose letters written from Washington during these exciting days are printed for the first time in

Harpers Magazine
For January

The other articles in this number of Harpers are all of exceptional interest. The Hon. David Jayne Hill, formerly our Ambassador to Germany, tells "Why We Have a Diplomatic Service," Norman Duncan tells of his strange adventures in the Australian desert and of the extraordinary skill of the bushmen in finding the trail through these barren wastes, Robert C. Murphy gives the first account of his recent expedition to a sub-Antarctic island twelve hundred miles east of Cape Horn. There are other important articles in the fields of science, literature and travel.

Then There Are Seven Short Stories

And they are all of the sort which show that the great writers come first to Harpers. There is Margaret Deland's new Old Chester Tale, and a big dramatic story of the Far East by Henry Kitchell Webster. A Western story full of rollicking humor is contributed by Henry Wallace Phillips, and Georgia Wood Pangborn has written a tenderly sympathetic story of child life with a touching supernatural element in it. Susan Glaspell, Marie Manning and Temple Bailey are all delightfully represented.

Arnold Bennett's New Novel

is just beginning. It is a new sort of story with a mystery in it, a story which will stir the interest of even the most jaded reader.

Send in your subscription now through your newsdealer, through the Franklin Square Subscription Agency, New York, or direct to

HARPER & BROTHERS
NEW YORK

MITCHEL WILL PICK HIS MEN THIS WEEK

Mayor-Elect Will Try to Make His Final Selections by Elimination.

TWO JOBS BOTHER HIM

Puzzled Over Police Commissioner and Corporation Counsel—New County Officers Make Slates.

Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel will begin this week to make his final selection of Commissioners who are to serve under him in the next four years. He has devoted three weeks of hard study to the problem Mr. Mitchel expects to have his slate, so far as the heads of departments are concerned, completed by the end of the week, but he will make no announcement of his selections until the middle of next week. The deputies and other minor appointees probably will not be selected until some time in January, for Mr. Mitchel will consult his Commissioners regarding the places to be filled under them.

In the past few days Mr. Mitchel has had many conferences with Robert Adamson, the Mayor's secretary, and other of his advisers, going over the names he has selected provisionally. On his list Mr. Mitchel has about half a dozen names for head of each department, and by a process of elimination he expects to narrow this list down so that his final choice will be made by the end of the week. Then there will be several more conferences, and the fortunate ones will be asked to accept. Should there be any refusals, other names will be substituted, but no public announcements will be made until it has been settled beyond all doubt that the men selected will accept.

The selection of the Police Commissioner and the Corporation Counsel has given Mr. Mitchel more trouble than anything else. Regarding the first office, the trouble has been caused by the scarcity of candidates of the sort Mr. Mitchel wants, while just the reverse is the case with the office of Corporation Counsel. There are more applicants for this place than any other, and it has been a puzzle for Mr. Mitchel to select one man out of so much good material.

Among those Mr. Mitchel has in mind for Police Commissioner are William J. Flynn, who left the Government's Secret Service Bureau in the early part of Mayor Gaynor's administration to reorganize the Detective Bureau; Arthur Woods and Frederick H. Bugher, both former Deputy Police Commissioners; Raymond B. Fosdick, former Commissioner of Accounts; Col. Eugene Van C. Lucas, an army officer, who has the backing of Col. Goethals; ex-Commissioner Theodore A. Bingham, and the present Commissioner, Rhinelander Waldo.

Friends of Mr. Mitchel said yesterday that he might surprise the public by appointing a man whose name had not yet been mentioned for the place, who is not a resident of the city. These friends profess to be as much in the dark regarding the man as anybody else.

For Corporation Counsel Mr. Mitchel is considering the names of Lamar Hardy, a personal friend; Stephen J. Baldwin, who was counsel for Mayor Gaynor; Clarence J. Shearn, counsel for William R. Hearst; Frank L. Polk, who was mentioned for appointment as Collector of the Port of New York before Mr. Mitchel was selected; William Chilvers and Frederick C. Tanner, Republican district leaders; William M. Chadbourne, a Progressive leader, and William B. Ellison, also a close friend of Mr. Mitchel.

Candidates for City Chamberlain.

There are also many applicants for appointment as City Chamberlain, which is considered, with its salary of $12,000 a year, one of the best offices at the Mayor's disposal. Some of the names mentioned for this place are those of Robert Adamson; James J. Martin, who once occupied the post and who is now one of the anti-Tammany leaders; F. J. H. Kracke of Brooklyn, former Naval Officer and a Republican leader; Lamar Hardy, Robert Bruere of the Bureau of Municipal Research, and Ogden L. Mills, one of the progressive leaders in the Republican Party.

For Health Commissioner the names under consideration by Mr. Mitchel are those of John J. Cronin, Dr. John S. Billings, Dr. John J. Kindred, Dr. Oscar M. Leiser, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the pure food expert, and Albert C. McCann, also an expert on pure food. Friends of Dr. Ernst J. Lederle, the present Commissioner, have asked Mr. Mitchel to retain him, but it is said that the Mayor-elect is anxious to get as many new men around him as possible.

For Fire Commissioner the names of Robert Adamson, Raymond B. Fosdick, William Halpin, a Progressive leader; ex-Fire Chief Edward F. Croker, Alexander C. McNulty, an Assistant Corporation Counsel, and Arthur Woods are on the list. For Commissioner of Charities the names of Robert W. Hebberd, Homer Folks, Robert Bruere, and Dr. Henry Moskowitz are being considered.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards is trying hard to retain his place, but friends of the Mayor-elect say that he is sure to be superseded. Gen. Bingham is mentioned for the place. While there are several applicants for appointment as Water Commissioner, it is said Mr. Mitchel is not satisfied with any name that has been submitted thus far. Mr. Adamson, it is said, can have the office for the asking.

At one time Mr. Mitchel considered asking Public Service Commissioner Milo R. Maltbie to take the place, but Mr. Maltbie told the Mayor-elect that he would not be able to accept. The present Commissioner, Henry S. Thompson, is anxious to remain, but, it is said, has very little chance.

May Retain Arthur O'Keeffe.

The present Bridge Commissioner, Arthur J. O'Keeffe, has a very good chance of remaining in office. F. J. H. Kracke and Abraham Schwab, who held the office several years ago, also are being considered for appointment. For Commissioner of Accounts Marvin Scudder, Raymond B. Fosdick, and William B. Meloney, who was Executive Secretary to Mayor Gaynor, are among those under consideration. There are at present two Commissioners, but Mr. Mitchel is in favor of a plan ultimately to have one Commissioner, with full responsibility.

The Park Department also is giving Mr. Mitchel some concern. The Mayor-elect is anxious to select a thoroughly competent man for President of the board. Acting Commissioner La Roche, who replaced Commissioner Stover, may be appointed because of his knowledge of the workings of the department, but others who are considered for the place are Dr. Henry Moskowitz and ex-Park Commissioner Henry Smith.

Mr. Mitchel, it was said yesterday, had made up his mind to reappoint R. A. C. Smith Commissioner of Docks, Tenement House Commissioner John J. Murphy, and Lawson Purdy, President of the Tax Board. Tax Commissioner Charles T. White, it is expected, will retain his place, but Mr. Mitchel is considering also the appointment of Joseph M. Price, Mayor Ardolph L. Kline, or William Halpin as a Commissioner.

For Commissioner of Corrections and Chief of the Bureau of Licenses, Mr. Mitchel is considering many persons, but it was said that he had not given the offices much serious thought as yet.

David Ferguson is to remain as Supervisor of The City Record. Mr. Adamson, according to one report, is to be Mr. Mitchel's personal secretary.

Making Up Other Slates.

Other newly-elected officers also are making up their slates. The President of the Borough of Manhattan, Marcus M. Marks, has the appointment of a personal secretary, a Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, a chief engineer and two or three deputies, a secretary of the borough, and a Superintendent of Public Buildings and Supplies. Mr. Marks, it was said yesterday, would not announce his appointees until he takes office.

Sheriff-elect Max Grifenhagen may appoint Michael Blake under sheriff, and Abraham S. Gilbert, counsel to the Sheriff. The Sheriff also has the appointment of a secretary and some fifteen deputies, and an equal number of assistants, the former at $2,500 a year each. County Clerk William F. Schneider, who was re-elected, will keep his present office staff, it was said. The Register-elect, John J. Hopper, has the appointment of three deputies and a secretary. It is said that he intends to reappoint John J. Lyons and J. Charles Walton.

When George McAneny takes office as President of the Board of Aldermen, his present personal secretary, Louis Graves, it is expected, will become Secretary to the board, the place now occupied by William O'Connor, who is to be legislative secretary, an office that will be made for him.

Controller Prendergast, it is said, will make few changes in his office. A first deputy has to be appointed in place of Douglas Mathewson, who was elected Borough President of the Bronx. The Second Deputy Controller, Edmund D. Fisher, it is expected, will take Mr. Mathewson's place.

Borough President Maurice E. Connolly of Queens is taking much interest in the appointment of a Tax Commissioner for that borough. The office now is held by John J. Halleran of Flushing. Mr. Halleran's brother, Aloysius G., married Miss Sarah Connell, a sister of Mrs. Connolly, wife of the Borough President. Halleran and Connolly always have been on good terms, but since Aloysius G. Halleran instituted a suit against the Borough President to recover damages for the alleged alienation of his wife's affection the Borough President has not favored the reappointment of Commissioner Halleran.

President Connolly, it is said, is anxious to have either Richard Williams of College Point or James H. Quinlan of Flushing appointed by Mr. Mitchel.

Cancel Dinner to Mitchel.

Because Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel said that he would attend no more public dinners, County Clerk Schneider said yesterday that he had recalled the invitations to the Cleveland Democracy dinner set for Dec. 29 at the Hotel Savoy. Mr. Mitchel had been expected as the guest of honor.

RADIUM SUBSTITUTE FOR CURE OF CANCER

Philadelphia Firm Announces That Mesothorium Has All the Healing Rays of Radium.

OWNS VAST THORIUM BEDS

Welsbach Company Begins the Manufacture of the Curative Salt from Carolina Ores.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—Announcement was made to-day by Sidney Mason, President of the Welsbach Company, that his corporation had begun the manufacture of mesothorium, a mineral salt having the same radio-active, curative, and palliative properties as radium.

This announcement may be of importance to the thousands who suffer from various forms of cancer, and, because of the scarcity of radium, are unable to obtain radium treatment. Mesothorium is a derivative of thorium, while radium is derived from uranium, but healing rays are said to exist in both substances, although in slightly different proportions of activity. But mesothorium has been proved to be the equal of radium in curative values.

Dr. Harlan S. Miner, analytical chemist of the Welsbach Company, says that within the next twelve months his concern will treat from 400 to 500 tons of monazite ore, from which thorium is derived, and that from this amount an average of from two to three milligrams of mesothorium will be obtained. So it is safe to say that at the end of next year, when the mesothorium product of the Welsbach Company will be placed on the market, approximatey 1,000 milligrams of the mineral salt will be ready for scientific and medical use, quadrupling the present supply.

Experiments with monazite, which is imported from Brazil, have been conducted by Dr. Miner for the last two years. Early last Summer he went to Europe to familiarize himself with the latest methods of its extraction as well as to learn more of this mineral product. He returned recently, and on the strength of his report to the Directors of the company it was decided to begin to extract the mesothorium simultaneously with the thorium used in the manufacture of the mantles. The process is tedious and expensive and involves chemical transmutation akin to that sought by the alchemists of old.

The company owns great deposits of thorium-bearing mineral in North and South Carolina, which promise to supply the world with mesothorium for years to come. Investigation has shown that these deposits are of such size that when they are properly developed the importation of monazite from Brazil will be unnecessary.

Dr. Miner, in telling of his study of mesothorium, said:

"From what I learned and observed in Europe, it produces the same wonderful curative results as radium. At present there is no definite market value for mesothorium, but I believe it is almost as expensive as radium, which, I think, is quoted at something near $80,000 an ounce."

So far as the curative value of mesothorium is concerned, extended experiments in Europe have convinced the doctors that its results are practically identical with those of radium. Various German and Austrian cities have appropriated from $25,000 to $100,000 each for the purchase of mesothorium for municipal hospitals. Dr. Otto Schindler of Vienna, an authority on the use of mesothorium in cancer, said that "splendid results" were obtained from the use of mesothorium in internal cancers, as reported to the Gynecological Congress at Halle, Germany.

DISCUSS JEWISH CHARITIES.

Brooklyn Federation Elects New Officers—President Jonas Retires.

Nathan S. Jonas, President of the Citizens' Trust Company of Williamsburg, who was operated upon very recently for appendicitis, read his annual report yesterday morning at the meeting of the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities, of which he had been President for three years. The meeting was held at the Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

President Jonas, who left the Jewish Hospital on Wednesday, where the operation was performed ten days before, remained seated on the platform while he presented his report. Dr. William Linder of 1,780 St. John's Place, personal physician of Mr. Jonas and chief surgeon at the Jewish Hospital, said that the patient had recovered so rapidly that he ran no risk in attending the meeting.

The societies affiliated with the federation and represented at the meeting were the Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, United Jewish Aid Society, Training School for Nurses, Hebrew Education Society, Young Men's Hebrew Association, Council of Jewish Women, and the women's auxiliaries to the orphan asylum and the hospital.

President Jonas urged that the campaign to raise a fund of $250,000 for the federation be continued until the full amount was obtained.

These officers were elected: President, Benjamin H. Mann; Vice Presidents, Simon F. Rothschild and Louis L. Firuski; Treasurer, Julius Dahlman. Mr. Jonas, who declined renomination, was made an honorary Secretary.

Walter Killed in Hotel Elevator.

Gus Rousou, 26 years old, of 322 West Forty-ninth Street, a waiter at the Hotel Wentworth, 59 West Forty-sixth Street, was killed at 8:30 o'clock last night, when his head was caught between the floor of the hotel elevator and the ceiling of the twelfth floor. The man was found several minutes after he ascended in the service elevator to get the dishes in an apartment where a meal had been served. There were no witnesses to the accident.

Have you ordered A "FERRIS" Christmas Ham of Park & Tilford?

5,000 BOYS HOLD ELECTION.

Youngsters Vote for Mayor in Primaries in Seward Park.

Seward Park, at East Broadway and Hester Street, was turned into an open-air political arena yesterday afternoon when 5,000 schoolboys from the east side, members of the Juvenile Citizens' Democracy, assembled there to hold a primary municipal election. The East Side Protective Association, made up of business men on the east side, who aim to make useful citizens of the boys, had charge of the affair.

If it had been a real primary election it could not have been more realistic than the boys made this one. Twelve booths had been erected in the park, in which the boys cast ballots for their favorite candidates. The police had been duly notified of the election, and Commissioner Waldo assigned six policemen from the Madison Street Police Station to see that law and order prevailed.

The boys had many candidates in the field for municipal offices. The two principal candidates for Mayor were the Lipschitz brothers, Israel, 14 years old, who was on the National Progressive ticket, and Morris, 13 years, who headed the Fusion ticket.

The polls were open from 2 to 4 P. M. While the balloting was on juvenile speakers, mounted on soap boxes, pleaded earnestly for the virtues of their respective candidates. One of the Election Inspectors, in going among the voters came across a group of boys who were offering two cents for votes. The offenders were taken before the committee and severely reprimanded. The result of the election will be announced to-morrow. The regular election will be held in the course of the next two weeks.

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JEWELRY
PEARLS DIAMONDS
WATCHES CLOCKS
LAMPS SILVERWARE
BRONZES CHINA
NEW YORK PARIS LONDON

"I do my Christmas shopping from my office. I send *clean, pure, healthful* WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT by the box of twenty packages. My dealer sells it for *85 cents a box!*"

NOW 85¢ BY THE BOX OF MOST DEALERS

"A whole box of it is a real present and its low cost lets me "remember" people I could not send gifts to otherwise."

Be sure it's WRIGLEY'S

It's the gift you're *sure* will please.

CAUTION!

The great popularity of *the clean, pure, healthful* WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT is causing unscrupulous persons to wrap rank imitations that are not even real chewing gum so they resemble genuine *WRIGLEY'S.* The better class of stores will not try to fool you with these imitations. They will be offered to you principally by street fakirs, peddlers and the candy departments of some 5 and 10 cent stores. These rank imitations cost dealers one cent a package or even less and are sold to careless people for almost any price. If you want *Wrigley's* look before you buy. *Get what you pay for. Be SURE it's WRIGLEY'S.*

We are inserting the above caution solely to protect our customers, who are continually writing us that they have been deceived by imitations which they purchased thinking they were WRIGLEY'S.

The Gift Of Practical Utility

The Thermos Carafe is the good servant in the home; it will save more steps than anything else in the world. Keeps beverages steaming hot in the winter and ice cold in the summer. It is the gift both useful and beautiful.

THERMOS

THERMOS CARAFES come in two qualities, $3.50 and $5.00. Thermos bottles $1.00 to $3.00. Thermos Luncheon Kits from $2.00 up.

Carafes $3.50
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At all Good Dealers in Your City
Look for the name Thermos on the bottom
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Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled—Telephone Gramercy 5100.

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY

Special Holiday Glove Sale

At these remarkably attractive prices we offer the most desirable, seasonable and fashionable gloves for women and men—especially packed in presentation boxes on request.

WOMEN'S GLOVES

WOMEN'S GLACE GLOVES—20 button length; first quality; white only. Regularly $4.50 pair
Box 6 pairs, 2.95 pair. Box 3 pairs, 3.05 pair. Single pair, 3.15

WOMEN'S GLACE GLOVES—16 button length first quality; white only. Regularly $3.25 pair
Box 6 pairs, 2.00 pair. Box 3 pairs, 2.05 pair. Single pair, 2.15

WOMEN'S WASHABLE DOESKIN—12 button length. Regularly $2.50 pair
Box 6 pairs, 1.85 pair. Box 3 pairs, 1.90 pair. Single pair, 1.95

WOMEN'S WASHABLE DOESKIN—1 clasp; white only. Regularly $1.50 pair
Box 6 pairs, 85c pair. Box 3 pairs, 90c pair. Single pair, 95c

WOMEN'S WHITE GLACE—1 clasp; all white or with black stitching. Regularly $1.50 pair
Box 6 pairs, 1.05 pair. Box 3 pairs, 1.10 pair. Single pair, 1.15

WOMEN'S FRENCH KID GLACE—Regis quality; 2 clasp; white, black, tan, grey, mode. Reg. $1.50 pair
Box 6 pairs, 85c pair. Box 3 pairs, 90c pair. Single pair, 95c

WOMEN'S CAPE GLACE—1 clasp; new tans and white. Regularly $1.50 pair
Box 6 pairs, 85c pair. Box 3 pairs, 90c pair. Single pair, 95c

MEN'S GLOVES

MEN'S CAPE GLACE—1 clasp; new English tans. Regularly $1.50 pair
Box 6 pairs, 85c pair. Box 3 pairs, 90c pair. Single pair, 95c

MEN'S WHITE GLACE—1 button. Regularly $2.00 pair
Box 6 pairs, 1.30 pair. Box 3 pairs, 1.35 pair. Single pair, 1.40

MEN'S WOOL KNIT—In the new grey shades; also black. Regularly $1.50 pair
Box 6 pairs, 85c pair. Box 3 pairs, 90c pair. Single pair, 95c

Women's Silk Stockings
Will be very neatly and appropriately packed for Christmas giving.

BLACK THREAD SILK—Medium weight. Lisle soles and tops. 3 pairs for $2.25 pair 78c
BLACK THREAD SILK—Medium weight. Extra double spliced heels and toes. 3 pairs for $2.75 pair 95c
BLACK THREAD SILK—Winter weight, High spliced heels and extra strong toes. 3 pairs for $4.25 pair 1.50

Silk Umbrellas
Special Selections for Holiday Gifts for Man or Woman.

Fine assortment of the better grades only, Buck and stag horns, Ivory and colored stone tips; Gun-metal, gold plated, silver trimmed; long sterling handles. *Real Values $5.00, $6.00* 3.15
Better grades of carved woods and sterling trimmed handles. Fine all silk coverings and 8 rib paragon frame. Women's styles only. *Regularly $4.50, $5.00* 2.95

Oriental Rugs
Most acceptable of all Holiday Gifts—One-third under the regular prices.
An unusually choice lot of Rugs in most practical sizes—rich and unusual designs — all remarkable values.

KHURDISTAN AND MOUSOUL RUGS—Average size 3.8x6.6. *Values $18.00 to $50.00* 13.50 to 35.00
KERMANSHAH AND SAROUK RUGS—Average size 4x6 feet. *Values $75.00 to $110.00* 52.50 to 70.00
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BELOOCHISTAN AND KHIRA RUGS—Average size 2.6x4.6. *Values $16.00 to $35.00* 12.00 to 25.00
SILKY CARABAGH RUGS—Average size 3x3.2. 6.50 to 10.00

Lounging Robes
For Women and Misses.

JAPANESE SILK PADDED ROBES—Roll collar, high neck, hand quilted; silk lining of contrasting shade. *Value $10.00* 5.95
JAPANESE SILK PADDED ROBES—Shawl collar, hand embroidered, hand quilted silk lining. *Value $14.00* 7.85
TERRY ROBES, sailor collar, trim of wash satin ribbon. *Value $5.00* 3.75

Men's Shirts and Ties

PURE SILK SHIRTS—Satin stripes, Jacquard silks, Plain White Silks, all-over designs. The new pastel shadings and light grounds. *Regularly $5.00, $6.00* 3.25
FINE GRADE NECKWEAR—The very newest and smartest styles shown this season. Plain colors. Hundreds of Persians, flowery designs, all-over figures, two-tone effects. *Special Value* 1.00

Leather Goods
Choice Xmas Selections for Men and Women.

HIGHEST GRADES OF NOVELTIES—Imported Sewing Baskets, Jewel Boxes, Writing Cabinets, Manicure Sets, Bottle and Toilet Cases. Also many novel pieces for the home and office. *Values $7.50 to $9.50* 6.50
IMPORTED NOVELTIES—Library Sets, Telephone and Memo Pads, Smokers' Sets, Jewel Boxes, Calendars and many clever and odd articles that are appropriate for Christmas gifts. *Values $3.50 to $4.50* 2.95
NEW IMPORTED XMAS NOVELTIES—Unusually large assortments of the newest imported German, French and Engilsh novelties for men and women, and for all usages. 50c to 33.00

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A Christmas Box of INTER WOVEN SOCKS always pleases a man.

Packed in a Special Gift Box. Silk or Lisle $1.00 the Box.

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Carries through car to Pasadena, Drawing room and compartment sleeping cars, library-observation car, tourist sleeping car to Los Angeles. Dining car service excellent.

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Write for illustrated booklets descriptive of California.

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120 Railroad Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

SULZER AS THE HERO OF A 400-PAGE BOOK

Its Authors Suggest That Removal Was Planned Even Before the Nomination.

SAY GLYNN WAS A PLOTTER

And the Impeachment Was Tammany's Well-Laid Scheme to Make Him Governor.

In a book dealing with the Sulzer impeachment, which will be published in a few days, it is intimated that the removal of William Sulzer was decreed by Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy and his henchmen in the Democratic organization as early as the Summer of 1912, weeks before he was nominated for Governor by the Syracuse Convention, and that Gov. Martin H. Glynn was let in on the secret of the Tammany boss and was in accord with the scheme.

"Tammany's Treason" is the title of the book, which is the product of collaboration of Jay W. Forrest, an Albany Democrat, who has given the local organization of his party heaps of trouble, and James Malcolm, a political reporter on the Knickerbocker Press, an Albany newspaper, which was looked upon as Mr. Sulzer's organ at the time of the impeachment trial and the months preceding it.

The collaborators are both very hostile to Gov. Glynn. In the third chapter of the book, which appears under the caption "Martin H. Glynn's Ambition to be Governor," an effort is made to support with circumstantial proof the startling theory advanced by the authors. In that chapter is told how on Aug. 20, 1912, about six weeks before the Syracuse Convention, Mr. Glynn sent word to Mr. Forrest, one of the authors, that he wished to see him at his newspaper office. Mr. Forrest was a candidate for the Congress nomination in the Albany-Troy district, and thought he had been sent for in connection with that, so he went, and they had a talk, he and Glynn.

In the course of the conversation Glynn, according to the book, confided to his friend, Forrest: "'Jay, I think I will be nominated for Governor this year. If I am not nominated for Governor I can surely be nominated for Lieutenant Governor. Would you advise me to take it?'

"'Yes; I would advise you to accept the nomination for Lieutenant Governor,' Mr. Forrest replied. 'There is always the possibility of death; then you would be Governor.'

"'Yes, or removal,' instantly added Glynn.

"That conversation took place between the two men when they were on friendly terms and six weeks before the Democratic State Convention was held at Syracuse. Mr. Forrest said that, although he gave no thought to Mr. Glynn's prediction that he would be nominated for one office or the other at the time, his remark, 'or removal' took on a new and 'more serious significance when Charles F. Murphy's plot to impeach Gov. Sulzer revealed itself.

"Was the plot to impeach and remove Gov. Sulzer being considered by Tammany leaders even in the Summer of 1912?

"Did they foresee two months before the convention that Sulzer, always active as a candidate, was the most available man in that year of independent upheaval in politics, and that if Martin H. Glynn, their first choice, could not be nominated it might be wise to take a chance for Sulzer?

"These and similar questions naturally force themselves on the mind in view of what has subsequently happened.

"Mr. Glynn's conversations with Mr. Forrest all during this period, as well as with other close friends, showed that the Albany editor was in the confidence of Charles F. Murphy, Daniel F. Cohalan, and other 'king makers' in Tammany. They showed also that plans for the Syracuse Convention and for events after the convention, and even following the election of that year, were all being laid out carefully by the Democratic bosses, and that Mr. Glynn was being advised of all their political projects, if indeed, he was not one of the chief planners.

"Six weeks ahead of the convention Glynn was sure that if he could not be nominated for Governor he certainly would be named for Lieutenant Governor, and even then was considering the possibility of removal of the Governor. That thought would hardly come to his mind had it not been discussed between himself and those who were pushing him to the front as a candidate. Taken in connection with other significant facts to be recited further on in this book, Mr. Glynn's contemplation of what might happen to the elected Governor sheds a flood of light on the situation."

Further on in the book Mr. Forrest writes that Mr. Glynn said to him:

"'You know, I once had an idea that I could get somewhere by being an independent, but I gave that up long ago. Why don't you come in and be with the organization? If you do even now, you will be well taken care of.'

"We got talking about Gov. Sulzer, after Mr. Glynn had delivered the lecture on the foolishness of being independent in politics. At the beginning of the Governor's term I, with many other Democrats, was disappointed at the way he was giving pretty nearly everything to Murphy. The Lieutenant Governor, I recall very distinctly, said:

"'I have tried to get that fellow downstairs [the Governor] to do certain things, and if he does not do these things I will be Governor of the State.'

"That happened toward the last of February, and it was not known just how Gov. Sulzer was going to act. As I say, I was against him then. He hadn't been living up to what I considered the promises of the platform, and it looked as if Sulzer was going to be another Dix. For that reason I attached no particular significance to the words of Mr. Glynn. But what he said before election about the possibility of the Governor's removal and what he said at that meeting in his office in the Capitol in February, come home to me with reinforced meaning in the light of the events of the last few months."

The book contains more than 400 pages. Many of the misstatements that were circulated by Mr. Sulzer and his friends during the fight with Murphy are given to its readers undigested and without qualification. Its historical value for that reason of necessity will be nil. It has been profusely illustrated with the garish cartoons that were printed in Mr. Sulzer's Albany organ, The Knickerbocker Press, while the impeachment proceedings were under way.

There is a foreword by Chester C. Platt, who was Mr. Sulzer's private secretary, in which he bluntly declares that Mr. Sulzer was "convicted by an unfair court" and "furthermore, the court was without proper jurisdiction to try the Governor on the impeachment resolution passed at an extraordinary session of the Legislature."

This subject was thrashed out before the High Court of Impeachment and decided the other way, with every Judge of the Court of Appeals voting to sustain the jurisdiction of the court and the right of the Assembly to order Mr. Sulzer's impeachment. It is only one of many instances of the high-handed manner in which the writers have treated the impeachment proceedings, and with facts whenever it was found convenient to them or necessary for the purpose of shielding the hero of the book, William Sulzer.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 21.—Gov. Glynn has not seen a copy of the Forrest and Malcolm book on the Sulzer impeachment, he said to-night. He has heard that such a book was in preparation.

DIDN'T TRY TO PICK SPEAKER

Mills Says He Wished Merely to Get Views of Assemblymen-elect.

Denying that he had intended to dictate the choice of the Speaker for the next Assembly, Ogden L. Mills, Treasurer of the Republican County Committee, issued a statement last night in reply to one made by William Barnes, Jr. Mr. Mills explained that his trip through the State some three weeks ago was made at the suggestion of the Republican Assemblymen-elect of Kings and New York Counties, to ascertain who was the choice of the Republican Assemblymen-elect for Speaker.

"Far from being an attempt to organize the Assembly on a factional basis, it was and is the only way of avoiding this unfortunate result," said Mr. Mills. "This activity has resulted in keeping the contest open as contrasted with some previous experiences. Every Assemblyman must know, without being told, that Mr. Hinman of Albany is the choice of the State Chairman. In my opinion, no Speaker will be acceptable to the great body of Republican voters who has been closely identified with any one faction, or who will assume office handicapped by a suspicion in the public mind that he is susceptible to a single influence.

"I agree entirely with Mr. Barnes as to the overshadowing importance of the coming election for Governor and United States Senator; but I believe that the greatest factor which militates against future Republican success is the fear in the minds of many that the Republican organization has remained unchanged in purpose and spirit since the days of its opposition to Gov. Hughes. I believe that such a fear is keeping out of the party thousands of voters who wish to be, and normally would be, Republicans. The election of a Speaker, pledged to confer with all elements of the party before initiating legislation, and who in spirit represents Republicanism in its most liberal and widest sense, offers the surest way of regaining the confidence of these voters, and of insuring a Republican success."

SAYS ACROBAT BEAT HER.

Girl Accuses Man and Wife of Forcing Her to Learn Their Business.

Mr. and Mrs. Donnelly Glasscock, acrobats, were held yesterday for trial in Special Sessions on the charge of having trained a girl under sixteen years for the stage. According to the report of the Gerry Society agent, the Glasscocks contracted to train 14-year-old Arquina Christy of Cincinnati for high-wire work.

The girl said that she was practicing under their direction in a Broadway theatre when she fell and became so frightened that she wanted to give up the work. Then, she said, Mrs. Glasscock beat her with a rope. This the man and his wife deny, and they deny also that they ever tried to train the girl.

ELEPHANTS HERE FOR FILM.

Will Perform in Play Showing Hannibal Crossing the Alps.

The Hamburg-American steamship Pretoria arrived yesterday, bringing on her foredeck a Burmese elephant, weighing seven tons, and a baby elephant, three feet tall, which was eight months old. Chichee Lal, the mahout, said that the Burmese elephants that were employed in the big teak yards in Rangoon and Moulmain were unionized now.

"Directly the whistle blows at noon for dinner, the elephants will drop the balk of teak they are raising, and trot off at a great pace to their stable, where they eat a ton or so of hay, and come back to work," he said.

The elephants were brought over by J. A. Johannsen for a moving picture concern, it was said, to take part in the making of a film representing Hannibal crossing the Alps.

During the voyage the heavy seas swept over the bows and into the huge box where the elephants were kept on the open deck. Johannsen said it was time to get them ashore, as the big one had not been able to lie down since he was placed on board at Hamburg. There were also three bears, 1,700 birds of all kinds, and a sacred spotted Siamese donkey from Bangkok.

SOMETHING DIFFERENT for XMAS

A Guest Book with autographed lines from your guests renews pleasant memories of visitors. Strong, handsome bindings in cloth and leather, with pencil holder and pencil—at 75c. up to $3.

Some one going abroad next Summer? Give her—or him—"My Trip Abroad" to record the trip in a few lines each day. Address Books, too, in attractive form.

These are Fifth Avenue goods at Matthews' prices.

Chas. E. Matthews
31-33 EAST 28TH STREET

LEAGUE OF 'PALS' TO HELP CONVICTS

T. M. Osborne Announces Permanent Plan After Seven Weeks' Trial at Auburn.

VISIT MEN IN THEIR CELLS

Members Make Friends of Prisoners to Uplift Them with Sympathy—League for Every Prison.

Special to The New York Times.

AUBURN, Dec. 21.—Thomas Mott Osborne, Chairman of the New York State Commission on Prison Reform, to-day announced that a plan which has been tried experimentally during the last seven weeks will be carried out permanently in the organization of the Prisoners' Aid League—the "Pals." The object is to bring personal interest manifested by persons outside the prison who measure up to a given requirement, chiefly an absence of sentimentality, to influence convicts toward better lives. Mr. Osborne has contended that one thing essential in the rehabilitation of convicts is to convince them that the outside world is not completely against them, but is as deeply interested in any genuine effort they make toward reformation as in any such effort made by unfortunates outside the walls.

The new league was started seven weeks ago, when members of the class in social ethics of which Mr. Osborne has been leader for many years accepted an invitation to show a friendly interest in the Auburn convicts, and to try to make the friendship and sympathy count. Accordingly, Mr. Osborne enrolled a select group, each member of which was admitted to the prison on Sunday afternoons to meet a small number of convicts as friends.

Members of the league visit the convicts in their cells as an unofficial board of visitors, each visitor going to his own proteges, and advising them on family and personal matters, writing letters from men unable to do so, rendering small services with the permission of the Warden, keeping an eye out for positions for men who may "make" their parole, and in general bringing the touch of human sympathy that most convicts crave, and that many of them believe to be dead in the society against which they have offended. Mr. Osborne said:

"The convicts have taken to the plan with much enthusiasm, and, I believe, appreciate the work that the fifteen men now in the league here have done. We plan ultimately to form such an organization for every penal institution in the State. The work is being done with the active interest of John B. Riley, State Superintendent of Prisons, and is one of many ways in which persons outside of prisons can do some real good for the inmates. We do not want any one actuated by sentimentality, but men who are able to be serviceable and sympathetic, and who can give sound advice to the men they befriend. The convicts call the league the 'Pals' from its initials—Prisoners' Aid League."

About 100 convicts have been helped.

SEES PROGRESS FOR CITY.

McAneny Says This Is the Reform Administration's Opportunity.

The need of a new city charter was pointed out by Borough President McAneny last night at the annual meeting and dinner of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Lexington Avenue and Ninety-second Street, at which Marcus M. Marks, Borough President-elect, was the guest of honor.

"We have learned a great deal in this city in the last decade," Mr. McAneny said. "In the old days one set of city officials succeeded another so rapidly because of the short terms between elections that no administration had sufficient time to put any material reform into practice. The people abroad must have laughed often at that form of city government. And it was a laughable matter, for they do not do things in that way in many cities in Europe. Now, for the first time, a reform administration, pledged to civic improvements and a constructive policy, has been re-elected. We have got to build on the foundations laid four years ago.

"Every effort must be made to secure a new city charter, to give us up to date laws and provide administrative features that will enable the carrying out of the reforms and the best ideals of the constructive programme.

"Nothing in the last election pleased me so much as the election of Mr. Marks. It gave to the Board of Estimate one more man who comes from a successful business life, a man of civic ability, and a man who believes in our form of government. He will help to uphold and maintain the progress that has been made during the last four years."

Mr. Marks said the work of the Young Men's Hebrew Association and of the Educational Alliance deserved universal support. Other speakers were Justice Samuel Greenbaum and Felix M. Warburg, President of the association. Mr. Warburg said the success of the association could not have been so great but for the beneficence of Jacob H. Schiff. On behalf of the association he presented a silver loving cup to Mr. Marks.

TO HEAR MR. McANENY.

He Will Tell of Need of New Charter at Merchants' Luncheon.

George McAneny, President-elect of the Board of Aldermen, will be the chief speaker at the luncheon to-morrow of the Merchants' Association at the Hotel Astor at 12:15 o'clock. Mr. McAneny will speak on the topic, "Why New York Needs a New Charter."

Mr. McAneny will base his argument upon the fact that the annual running expenses of the City Government at the present time are nearly $200,000,000. The present Charter, he says, is an important obstacle in the path of economy and efficiency. The burden of taxation is severely felt, particularly by the real estate interests. There is a general and insistent demand for retrenchment and economy. In many respects the city's working force is not so organized as to yield the best results. Moreover, a heavy burden of expense is imposed upon the city through mandatory legislation. The city officials are compelled to appropriate these funds and to accept the responsibility for them without power to reduce them by eliminating waste.

Many measures, Mr. McAneny points out, which would greatly decrease the city's expenses, cannot now be adopted by the city authorities, despite the home rule law, without permission from the Legislature.

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The Store Opens at 9 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

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"For Dress"
Patent Pumps, Button or Lace Boots.

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French Calf, Black or Tan Russia Calf, Lace or Button Boots.

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Double soles to heel.

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Highest Grade Men's Wear

Is Being Sold

At Great Reductions

A few selected items as follows:

25c & 50c Forsythe Collars $2.00 a dozen
$1 & $1.50 Forsythe Scarfs 65c.
$1.50 & $2.00 Forsythe Gloves $1.20
$3.50 Forsythe Madras Dress Shirts $1.75
$3.50 Forsythe Mushroom Shirts $1.75
$10 Forsythe Full Dress Vests $4.50
$2.50 Forsythe Pajamas $1.35
$5 & $7.50 Forsythe Terry & Flannel Bath Robes $3.50

We will buy back at your purchase price anything that is unsatisfactory.

Sale at One Store Only 201 Broadway Near Fulton St.

Scotch Cream now being introduced to America

Great Britain's Standard Whiskey for 100 years.

Strong & Trowbridge Co. Sole Agents, 17 Battery Place, N. Y.

Remarkable Savings on Umbrellas & Canes For Christmas

Deal direct with the Leading Downtown Manufacturer AND SAVE 40%

Our $2, $3, & $5 Ladies' & Gentlemen's Umbrellas are the Best Values in New York. Our $1.50, $2, $3 & $5 Canes are Positively the Best Values.

A LARGE VARIETY TO SELECT FROM. Full satisfaction or money refunded.

MAX STEINSCHNEIDER
102 Fulton St. Cor. William St.

ROSES Fleischman's (PRICES)

BLOOMING PLANTS

OUR PRICES, $5 to $10—The Choicest —Other Florists, $10 to $25

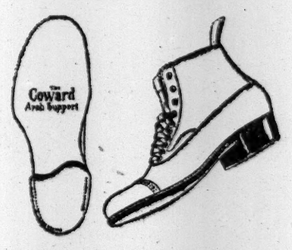
AMERICAN BEAUTIES

5 FEET LONG. ESPECIALLY SELECTED FOR US. THE BEST

$12 Per Doz. OTHER FLORISTS, $20 AND $24 PER DOZ.

5th Ave., Cor. 42d St. Hudson Terminal Bld'g, 30 Church St
Railway Exchange Bld'g, Chicago

The Coward Shoe
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



Coward Extension Heel — Arch Support Shoe

We are the makers— and have been—for 33 years of the Coward Extension Heel Shoe

A shoe of great help and benefit to weak ankles, falling arch and "flat-foot."

For your feet's sake—avoid imitations of the Coward Extension Heel. Wear the Extension Heel Shoe designed and made by James S. Coward, P. D., and approved by eminent orthopedists, surgeons and physicians.

JAMES S. COWARD 264-274 Greenwich St. (Near Warren st.) NEW YORK
Mail Orders Filled Sold Nowhere Else Send for Catalogue

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear FIFTH AVENUE STORE FOR SALE

Located in the heart of the elite shopping district. Has a large, select patronage. During the past year did a business of $145,000.00. Merchandise and fixtures alone inventory at about $23,000.00, lowest estimate. No liabilities. The goodwill of this established house is invaluable. Will sell complete for $18,000, as proprietor must retire from active business. This is the "selling" and not "taking" price.

Here is a most unusual opportunity to get a fine, profitable business, for a man who can give same his personal attention. To eliminate agents and curiosity-seekers, we must have references before further detailed information will be furnished. Communicate with Marcus Kaufman, 210 Fifth Avenue.

Maggi Essence

It will work wonders in the domain of the kitchen and pantry. For Soups, Sauces, Beef Tea, instantly made, and as a condiment for Fish, Meats, Fowl, Game, Ragouts, Stews, &c., it is incomparable.

Once used you would as soon go without salt or pepper. IT IS A DAINTY ARTICLE FOR DAINTY PEOPLE. Sold by all first class grocers and druggists.

WEDDING GIFTS
JOS. HEINRICHS
948 Broadway, Near 23d St.
FINEST COPPER WARE IN EXISTENCE
Electric Specialties
French Novelties

VIOLINS Largest collection, rare Cremonas, French and German, and other makers. Gold and Silver mounted bows, Italian strings. Superior repairing, cases, etc.
Victor S. Flechter, 500 Fifth Ave., cor. 42d St.

FRAUD

To Our Friends the Consumers of "Canadian Club" Whisky

The Refilling of "CANADIAN CLUB" BOTTLES

with inferior liquor at **Saloons** and **Hotels**, has become so common throughout the United States, that we have been compelled to take drastic steps to protect our friends from these

Fraudulent Practices

Careful investigation has convinced us that practically every popular and well-known brand of Whisky, Gin and Brandy **is being imitated and the bottles refilled.**

Consumers will be amazed when they learn the names of the firms engaged in this nefarious work. **Frauds upon the public are startling and widespread.**

We Have Determined at Whatever Cost

to stop the practice as far as **"CANADIAN CLUB"** is concerned.

We have **entered suit against prominent Chicago and New York wholesalers** who have been selling to retailers an imitation whisky expressly for the purpose of

Refilling "CANADIAN CLUB" Bottles

thus swindling the consumer and profiting by the high reputation of our **"CANADIAN CLUB"** Whisky. In the meantime we ask our friends to

Demand That a Fresh Bottle be Opened

if they are doubtful of the integrity of the whisky supplied them at Saloons or Hotels.

Remember that the **High Quality** of our brand will always be maintained, and that any inferior whisky even though served out of our bottles cannot be **"CANADIAN CLUB" Whisky.**

HIRAM WALKER & SONS, LIMITED, - Walkerville, Canada

THE SAFE WAY

PROTECT your principal first then consider interest rates.

So-called real estate securities that promise 6% are on the defensive at the outset. Always ask if the security is a first mortgage.

Our Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates provide absolute protection and the highest rate of interest that safety permits.

They are issued in denominations of $200 and upward. Payments in monthly instalments can be made if desired. Get full particulars at any of our offices.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital. . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

REAL AID COMING FOR THE 'NEEDIEST'

Charity Workers Sure Something Will Be Done for Every One of the 100 Cases.

MONEY FOR CRIPPLED LAD

Giving in Many Instances Is Left Entirely to the Discretion of the Organizations.

If the generous practical interest that has been shown in the "100 neediest cases," as described in THE NEW YORK SUNDAY TIMES on Dec. 14, continues Santa Claus will have his hands full on Christmas Eve distributing gifts and brightening homes that have had but little brightness in them. The practical demonstration of sympathy must be sustained if all the cases are to be relieved, and the workers of the organizations having the work in hand were confident yesterday that it would continue. Those who administer the gifts feel that the publication of the "100 neediest cases" is bringing home to those of ready sympathy and generous impulses the need of giving, especially at this time when there are so many who lack the bare necessities of life.

Persons wishing to contribute gifts or make inquiry should bear in mind that they must communicate with the organization reporting that particular case. The cases are divided as follows:

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 105 East Twenty-Second Street—Cases 1 to 35 inclusive.

The Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street—Cases 36 to 70 inclusive.

The New York State Charities Aid Association, 289 Fourth Avenue—Cases 71 to 100 inclusive.

A very happy little girl will be Elsie Payne on Christmas Day. Her case is No. 90 on the list, and the State Charities Aid Association, through Miss Sophie Theis, has been planning to bring sunshine into Elsie's life. Elsie is a charming little girl of 8 years, a tiny bundle of nerves. In school she is much brighter than most children of her age, but her mind is too active for her frail body. She is living in a good home now. Elsie's board is paid, but there has been no money for clothes nor for car fares. Now the workers say that Elsie is not only to have money for car fare, so that she can play in the park like other children, but she will also have serviceable frocks and warm underclothing.

Several men and women had their sympathies enlisted by Case 28. This is the way it appeared in the list:

WIDOW NEARLY BLIND.

Mrs. S. is a widow nearly blind and the one thing she is sure of is that she cannot face a separation from her mother, who is paralyzed. Even with her eye trouble she is able to earn $2.50 every week, and still have a little time to spend with the bedridden mother, to whom she is devoted. But that $2.50 a week is not enough.

Not only will the wants of Mrs. S. be attended to, but it is believed that if the generous interest in her case is sustained she will have the benefit of expert medical attention. Her bedridden mother will also receive care.

"Ah," said a worker, discussing the cases yesterday, "if the people who give so freely could only realize the measure of happiness their gifts bring into desolate lives! To some the help comes in answer to prayer, backed by a faith that has never wavered; to others it comes just in the hour when life is darkest, when the battle has been nearly lost and the white flag of surrender is going to be hoisted."

Thomas, whose case is No. 17 on the list, is to have his heart's desire. Just when help was needed the most in the hard struggle with poverty the lad, 18 years old, met with an accident and his right leg had to be cut off below the knee. A good position is waiting for him when he gets the leg. Seventy-five dollars was asked in this case by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The day after the appeal was printed a check for $75 was received at the association office. The donor wished the lad a very happy Christmas. Since then four other persons have subscribed for the artificial limb. This money has been set aside for other needy cases.

The giving in many cases is left entirely to the discretion of the organizations. Here is a typical letter received by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor:

I enclose check for $2 to be applied in whatever way your society deems best for the alleviation of any one of the one hundred neediest cases cited in THE NEW YORK TIMES, as your members are no doubt in closer touch with the situation than an outsider.

Here are abstracts from two letters, telling how money is to be used:

This small check goes toward the relief of the one in THE NEW YORK TIMES list that has received the least support from other sources.

Reading the many appeals in the Sunday TIMES for aid for the distressed I am moved to enclose check for $25. It is my preference that this amount should be used for relief among persons past middle age.

This letter came evidently from a physician, and offers practical relief:

Having noticed in Sunday's TIMES the published list of 100 neediest cases, we beg to say that we shall be very glad to put at your service two or three of our apparatus for germicidal and therapeutic purposes, and would suggest that they would be efficient in Cases 4 and 5 of your list.

This letter brought a substantial gift:

Read of neediest cases in Sunday's TIMES and wish to contribute the inclosed. I am sorry my circumstances do not permit me to do more. Kindly apply this in any way where it will help those who are, in your opinion, the neediest.

With a small donation came a letter of Christmas greeting, in which was this rather unusual request:

If not asking too much, will you please forward me a note that I may show to one who does not know my ways and means of trying to help, but I have really tried to help some one this Christmas season.

While the response to the "100 Neediest Cases" has been generous, there are still a number of the cases that have not been helped.

"LEST WE FORGET"

THE NEEDIEST CASES IN NEW YORK

Selected for The New York Times by The Charity Organization Society, 105 East 22d Street.

The 100 neediest cases, printed in the Sunday Magazine of THE NEW YORK TIMES for Dec. 14, have aroused such widespread interest that the hundred stories of trouble and need are being told again.

The hundred were selected and vouched for on the eve of Christmas by three of the largest societies for systematic philanthropy in the city. The first thirty-five were reprinted on Saturday. The thirty-five that are under the care of the Charity Organization Society are given here to-day. Aid for any one of them should be sent to that society at 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York.

Case 36—

A WIDOW'S FIGHT.

When her husband died nine years ago he left this woman two children to care for. Until recently she was able to do it unaided. But ever since she herself was a child she has suffered from curvature of the spine, and thus the time came when she could work no longer. She did not stop until the pain became torturing; now she is making the slow, up-hill fight to regain the health she simply must have. A good doctor has her in charge, but the work he lets her do is of the lightest and brings in but a tiny sum every week.

Case 37—

WHEN ENDS DO NOT MEET.

Mrs. Y. was pretty discouraged one hot day last July when all New York was trying to get into the shade or into the ocean. Her husband had been out of work for four months, the rent collector would be there on the morrow, and in the family coffers there was just 75 cents to finance the household with its three children, the oldest not yet 6 years old. On that day Mr. Y. died, one of the list of "heat" deaths recorded in the newspapers. Since then her brother has helped as much as he could, and she has earned as much as possible, but even with their combined efforts the ends do not meet—by a disheartening gap.

Case 38—

MOTHER WANTS A CHANCE.

A mother is trying to make something out of the wreck of the life that was left when they took her husband to a hospital where he must stay all his life, a hopeless case of tuberculosis. He had been brutal to her, she was very tired, and the same disease was beginning to take hold of her. People stepped in. A sister is caring for the little boy and for the five-year-old girl, who, after a stay at a preventorium, is now able to go to school. The mother goes every day to one of the open-air camps on the river front, and perhaps she can piece things together again if she gets a little help. She wants but half a chance.

Case 39—

A WIDOW PENNILESS.

A tailor's wages were enough to care for his wife and seven children, but when he died there was no money. After a grim fight to take his place as wage-earner the widow gave up, tired out. Something more than toys for the children are needed for anything of Christmas cheer to penetrate to this luckless family. They want food and coal and milk.

Case 40—

TO CARE FOR HER BOYS.

A widow had only two wretched, dark, little rooms as a home for her three boys, but she made no complaint and asked no help until she found she could not pay the rent even for these. She is vastly proud of those boys, proud of their clean faces and their good manners, and she wonders where she can get the little help she needs to tide over the time until they can earn money, and themselves provide the home.

Case 41—

THE WOLF AT THE DOOR.

When her husband died this woman had just $89 as capital for the home she felt determined to keep, so that no institution should take her three children from her. She is a janitress now, the oldest boy doing odd jobs to help a little. But the $89 is gone, and the wolf is very near the door.

Case 42—

FATHER OF SEVEN ILL.

The father of seven children is in a sanitarium, and some day perhaps he will be well enough to take up the business of finding food enough to go round. But that will be months from now. Meanwhile the burden is a bewildering weight for the mother and the oldest boy, who has his working papers, and, man-fashion, is bringing home all he can. That is only $4 a week, and even with the odd bits the mother is able to earn, it is not enough to keep such a big brood from outright hunger. All they ask is a chance to hang together till the father gets well.

Case 43—

FOUR BABIES IN NEED.

Tired with the months of nursing her husband, a young mother was in poor physical condition when he died. She tried to maintain two rooms as a home for the four babies. She was an expert at embroidery and her needle could fly fast and skillfully. But she was sick—so sick that now they have taken her to a hospital for an operation. She knows that a friend has come to tend the four babies left in the two-room home, but she does not know where the funds are to come from. Nobody knows.

Case 44—

MOTHER'S TASK TOO GREAT.

When her husband died, a mother went feverishly to work to keep a roof over the heads of the six youngsters—"half-orphans" as the statisticians note them down. She found she could do just about that, but as for coal and food and clothing—these were another story. Even the $3 which the oldest daughter earns every week will not feed so many. It might have been easier if the children were all well, but they are not all well. They have not had a chance and the 4-year-old girl is just recovering from an operation made necessary by threatened blindness.

Case 45—

TO KEEP FROM GOING UNDER.

Her husband is dead, the oldest of her four children is six years old, she has no relatives or friends who can help enough to count. She is not well, and the care of the four little children takes the sum of her strength. The services of a good doctor have been provided, and she is better now, but she needs help to keep from going under.

Case 46—

YOUNG FATHER HURT.

A young father was hurt in an accident; four fingers of his right hand are gone and there is the dread chance that he may yet lose the whole arm. He is training the left arm to work for him, but that takes time. Meanwhile he does not know which way to turn for the help he needs in caring for his wife and baby. And suits for damages are not settled in a day.

Case 47—

A YEAR OF TROUBLE.

It has been a year full of discouragement for Mrs. S. Her husband developed tuberculosis, but he did not go away to a sanitarium until she was able to be up and about to care for the new baby and his six-year-old sister. She was left alone with her worry. In the midst of it the baby died. It was the last straw, and she gave up, sick and disheartened. A doctor is telling her how to get well, but certain questions about milk and food and coal are as yet unanswered.

Case 48—

THE ODDS AGAINST HER.

Her husband was a drinker and there were years of worry for Mrs. M. before the heaviest stroke of all fell. Then they said "tuberculosis" and took the husband away to a hospital, where he lies helpless. There were four children left to her care, the youngest only two years old, two of the four being cripples. She is bewildered at the weight of the odds against her.

Case 49—

HER BURDEN TOO GREAT.

She is still weak from a recent operation and she knows that when she gets well she must face the problem of finding money for her three little girls, blue-eyed, tow-headed youngsters that are her whole life. There might have been something in the bank if all that her husband had saved had not been swept away in a luckless venture just before his death. If she is ever to get well enough to care for her three till they are grown some one must shoulder part of the overpowering burden that has been hers so long.

Case 50—

FACING THE ALMSHOUSE.

For more than thirty years a man and his wife have lived in the same two rooms. Time was when they earned their living as janitor and janitress, but they are in their 70s now and between them they have just strength enough to care for those two rooms that have been their home for so long. They might go to some institution together if it were not that she is lame and there are hard rules about such things. They have been thrifty, but their savings will not quite foot the bill. Five dollars a month stands between them and separation or the almshouse.

Case 51—

SEVEN CHILDREN IN NEED.

It took all Mr. B. could earn to make a home for his wife, their eight children, and the grandmother. When he died suddenly of pneumonia only two months after the eldest boy had died there was not a penny left to help Mrs. B. The little home was overrun with bright- eyed youngsters and she knew all would be well if she could hold that home together until the time when all could help. The eldest girl is aiding now, but that is not enough.

Case 52—

MOTHER OF SIX IN WANT.

Her husband is in the Workhouse, and so the task of caring for the six children falls upon her. Yet the most scrupulous pinching leaves a budget just about four times as large as the amount of money she can earn.

Case 53—

HARD FIGHT ALMOST WON.

When a man died of tuberculosis he left his wife and three children threatened with the same disease. They have been fighting it under good generalship. The girl is back with her mother at last and the boys are growing chubby and rosy. It is a battle half won. If the children are to be kept well, there must be more money than the mother earns, though she works her hardest.

Case 54—

MOTHER NEEDS HELP.

When her husband died of heart disease, the prospect was dreary enough for the mother of four children. She had been nursing the sick man for many trying months and she did not see how she was going to answer the questions confronting her. It was arranged that she should have a rest in the country, and she has come back to work as cleaner in a store, inordinately proud that she can earn something for those children, especially the boy, who is lame. But she needs help.

Case 55—

ONE OF SEVEN CAN HELP.

Of the seven children, the oldest, a girl of 15, is the only one able now to help Mrs. H. in her problem of making both ends meet. All the children are sturdy and bright-eyed save the baby—the frail baby born since its father's death. The family needs help.

Case 56—

HER BURDEN TOO GREAT.

When her husband died of tuberculosis, leaving her in charge of their five frail children, this woman thought she could manage by renting rooms and doing sewing. There was no limit to her ambition for them; but there was a limit to her strength. Hers is a story of great need.

Case 57—

A BOY HER ONLY HELP.

A widow and her 16-year-old son have put their shoulders together in their determination to make a home for themselves and the three younger children. He is an office-boy and his earnings look small beside the family budget. Things used to be easier, but within a year the father and the 14-year-old boy died. How to pay the smallest rent is a staggering problem.

Case 58—

PENNILESS AT EIGHTY.

He is a man of professional training but there came with spinal paralysis years of enforced inactivity, and finally three years of absolute helplessness. Now at eighty, he is penniless. He is receiving the gentlest care to-day in a home for incurables but the problem is to keep him there. It cannot be done for nothing.

Case 59—

NOT EARNING HALF ENOUGH.

Mr. C. was a driver on a coal wagon and though he made a home for his wife and five children, he managed somehow to put money in the bank. There was quite a little store of it put by when trouble came, first eye trouble that was almost blindness, then the loss of his mind and after two months, death in a hospital for the insane. The savings so laboriously accumulated have dwindled to nothing and the widow and her eldest daughter find that they can earn enough to pay only half of what must be paid.

Case 60—

A WIFE OVERBURDENED.

With the youngest of her four children a baby only three months old and with her husband sick in a hospital, a mother found work in a cigar factory and toiled there till she reached the verge of a collapse. She is trying now to give her children and herself the proper care and trying not to worry too much about where the money is coming from.

Case 61—

MRS. B.'S PROBLEM.

Ever since her marriage it was Mrs. B.'s task to make the contents of her husband's pay envelope go as far as it would. Then, not long ago, he died and there was no pay envelope. She was overwhelmed with the new responsibility, the task of providing for herself and four children, none of them old enough to help, from the girl of 12 years to the baby born after the father's death. She has a boarder and two roomers, but a deficit stares at her every week.

Case 62—

GIRL EAGER TO HELP.

A widow with four children to care for has high hopes that her fifteen-year-old daughter can get the special training in stenography that would be a weapon for her in the fight the mother sees ahead. The girl is eager and has passed the examination admitting her to a school of excellent standing. Half of her tuition has been pledged, but the plan will fall through if the other half does not come from somewhere, together with some means of helping the household over the hard places until the girl is able to shoulder some of the responsibility.

Case 63—

TO KEEP TWO CHILDREN ROSY.

A young widow was bound to support her little boy and girl when her husband died of tuberculosis. She had pluck enough and she was only too happy to work as a janitress and keep the home cheaply by putting it in a dark basement, which costs little. But she did not have the strength, and she has given up. The children have come back rosy from a preventorium, and the problem of keeping them rosy is one that awaits solution.

Case 64—

A DREARY OUTLOOK.

Three little boys, Tommy and John and Mike, are the three problems in the life of their mother, who found herself with just $20 when her husband died and the funeral expenses had been paid. She does some day work, and while she is at it her good neighbors keep an eye on Mike, who is only a year old. Her earnings are slender and the outlook is pretty dreary, but somehow the mother hopes to keep her three together till Tommy, who is 9 now, can start and take his father's place.

Case 65—

TOO GREAT A TASK.

A girl of 17 is working with her mother in the task of providing for the two younger children—one a cripple. They were found living in dark rooms. They have been induced to move to more wholesome quarters and the little sick girl is in the country getting color back into her cheeks. But this has cost money—more than they earn or can earn.

Case 66—

BIG LOAD FOR A BOY.

A widow and the boy of 17, who is the oldest of her seven children, have given up, discouraged, after months given to an attempt to run the little ice business left them when their father died last Spring. The boy is likable, willing, hard working, but his job in a lumber yard is not enough for eight.

Case 67—

TWO YOUNG WAGE EARNERS.

Seven ravenous children gather at meal time around the table in a widow's home and only two of them are old enough to help in providing things to put on that table. She has been cheered by the promise of help with her groceries, but there are still puzzling questions about milk and eggs and the like. There is not enough to go 'round.

Case 68—

A WIDOW NEEDS HELP.

A widowed mother fought so hard to keep a roof over herself and her two children that when discouragement came, her health was broken. A complete collapse was averted because she was found in time, but if she is to keep the health she has regained at last, she must have help.

Case 69—

FATHER SICK FOR YEARS.

With her husband sick these five years in a hospital a mother has worked as a laundress and has, with the grandmother's aid, managed to make a home for the two children. But there has not been enough for a long time, and there is not enough now.

Case 70—

LOSES HUSBAND AND TWO SONS.

Within little more than a year Mrs. O. has lost her husband and two boys. To-day she faces separation from the four children that are left to her, for two of the little girls are cripples and need the good food that makes muscle if the hospital care they have just received is to make them really straight and sturdy. The idea of this separation is more than the mother can bear, yet unaided she cannot prevent it.

Send Gifts for the Above Cases to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Brooklyn Has Needy Families, too

We have only space to tell you about one specific instance. Here it is:

Family 6,097

Widow, five children, oldest boy went to work before getting working papers, to help out his mother, who cannot earn more than $6 a week. We saw that the boy went back to school. Mother needs the $5 a week her boy was earning if she is to keep her children under her own love and care.

Needed: $5 a week for 6 months—$130.

If you want to send some toys as well, we'll see they get them.

We know 2,839 other unfortunate families in Brooklyn who can turn to no other society for aid. Each one needs some definite assistance that must be provided for before stockings and toys.

Brooklyn Bureau of Charities
69 Schermerhorn St.
EDWIN P. MAYNARD, Treas. A. T. WHITE, Pres.
Supported entirely by voluntary gifts.

CARMODY BITTERLY ATTACKS HORNADAY

His Treatment of the Attorney General's Migratory Bird Law Opinion "Contemptible."

HIS CRITICISMS "UNJUST"

Hornaday Charged with Trying to Deceive Gov. Glynn and with "Lack of Appreciation of Truth."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 21.—Dr. William T. Hornaday, Director of the New York Zoological Society, is criticised for his "lack of appreciation of the truth" by Thomas Carmody, Attorney General, in a letter written by Mr. Carmody to Gov. Glynn. This criticism is a fresh development in the controversy now being waged by Mr. Carmody and Dr. Hornaday over the opinion rendered by the Attorney General declaring the new Federal Migratory Bird law unconstitutional.

Dr. Hornaday wrote to the Governor in regard to the matter. The Governor turned the letter over to the Attorney General, and the present criticism is contained in Mr. Carmody's reply.

"I make this charge broadly and advisedly," says Mr. Carmody, "believing that it is time that the contemptible manner in which he has treated me and my opinion in reference to this law should be made public.

"In his letter," Mr. Carmody continues, "he says that I 'saw fit to formulate and transmit to the State Conservation Commission for its legal guidance an official opinion to the effect that the Federal Migratory Bird law, which went into effect on Oct. 1, is unconstitutional and therefore inoperative in this State,' &c. By this statement he seeks to convey to Your Excellency, as he has frequently sought to convey to the public, that I volunteered an opinion on this subject, going out of my way to attack the law, out of a spirit of mischief or hostility.

"When he first made this statement to the public, I wrote him, calling attention to the fact that my opinion was written in answer to a written communication sent me by the Conservation Commission, calling my attention to the provisions in which the Federal law is in conflict with the State law, and asking me to advise the commission so that it might instruct its inspectors and others engaged in enforcing the law which law must be observed. That letter placed upon me an official obligation, created by statute, and not of my own volition, to render an opinion covering the point of inquiry.

"The State inspectors must know which law to enforce. Were they to arrest a man under the Federal law, then he would undoubtedly plead immunity under the State law, and were he to be arrested under the State law he would claim the benefit of the Federal law. It was plain that the validity of this act must be passed upon almost as soon as its enforcement was attempted. This was the reason for the request from the Conservation Commission.

"I realized its importance and the necessity for giving the subject elaborate consideration so as to relieve the difficulty as far as I could. That I did. Immediately my opinion was harshly criticised, and my motives impugned by Dr. Hornaday, and his attack was given wide publicity by the press. I took occasion to inform him fully of the facts, especially calling attention to his error in accusing me of volunteering an opinion, and also pointing out that the objections to the enforcement of the law did not depend upon my attitude or that of the Conservation Commission, but must inevitably be raised in every prosecution until the question was settled. He continued his attack upon my motives, and has given out frequent statements to the press, repeating his errors, as he has done somewhat elaborately in his letter to your Excellency."

In conclusion Mr. Carmody regrets that he "deemed it necessary in answering the communication of Dr. Hornaday to speak thus plainly of his motives and to criticise his lack of appreciation of the truth," but could "see no reason why a public official should be subject to such unjust criticisms, or why he should let them go unanswered," and that "it is bad enough to suffer the criticisms of the lawless, the imbecile, the dishonest demagogue, who are constantly trying to impugn the motives of public men. It is infinitely worse when these criticisms, aimed at the subversion of law and order, are nevertheless couched in the guise of truth, justice, and progress."

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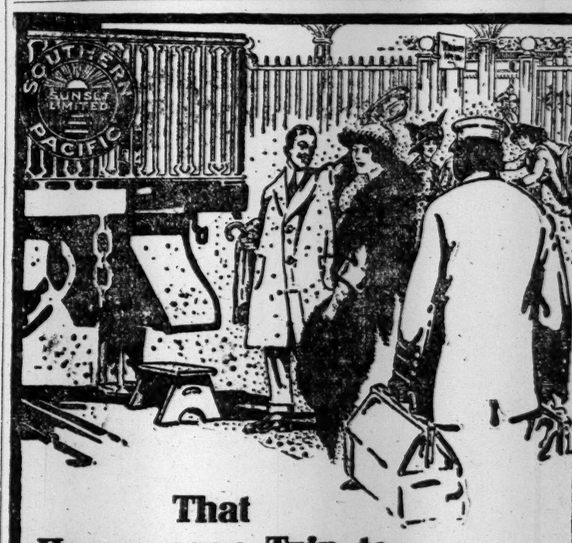

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BASEBALL -- TROTTING -- ATHLETICS -- BOXING -- FOOTBALL -- TENNIS -- TRAPSHOOTING

ST. LOUIS TO TAKE GIANT OUTFIELDER

McGraw Owes the Cardinals a Player Since the McLean Deal Was Made.

Another deal is on between the Giants and St. Louis, and one of McGraw's extra outfielders will soon be transferred to the Cardinals. New York has owed Manager Huggins an outfielder since last Summer, at the time of the deal which sent Larry McLean here and Otis Crandall to St. Louis. Crandall did not want to play in St. Louis, and the other members were more or less displeased when the Giants' "pinch hitter" was sent to St. Louis.

McGraw bought McLean and also Crandall from St. Louis, and one of the terms of the deal was that the Giants would have to give St. Louis an outfielder for their part in relinquishing Crandall. Just which one of the Giant outfielders will be let out is not known. Now that New York has Bob Bescher, it is very likely that Snodgrass will lose his place in centre field, as McGraw will probably keep Burns and Murray in the outfield. Snodgrass may be retained as utility first baseman, as he has played that position with success several times when Merkle has been laid up.

The Giants are pretty well off with outfielders. Claude Cooper, Jim Thorpe, and Dave Robertson are eligible for the St. Louis job, and it is very likely to be one of these players. Robertson will be taken to Marlin with the Giants, and if he shows up as well in hitting as he did with Mobile in the Southern League last year, he will very likely be retained.

When Huggins made the deal with McGraw by which McLean went to the Giants at just the time when Chief Meyers was hurt, he also retained the option that he could demand cash if the outfielder whom McGraw offered was not satisfactory.

Huggins stated at the last baseball meeting that his reason for allowing McLean to go last season was not to assist McGraw, but rather to dispose of a ball player who was a bad man on a losing club, but who had the ability to be great on a winning club. It is stated that McGraw paid a good price for McLean because he wanted a catcher at any price, and McLean, it so happened, was just the man to fill in the gap. Besides the price he got for McLean and Crandall, Huggins still retains an option on a Giant outfielder.

Mike Donlin is also on the Giants' reserve list again, and it is stated that McGraw expects to use him in Harry McCormick's old role of pinch hitter. Huggins may claim Donlin, according to the terms of his bargain.

When Brooklyn and the Yankees play their five-game series next Spring before the regular season opens, it is not unlikely that there will be a 60 per cent. and 40 per cent. split of the gate receipts instead of the old even division. This is the outcome of a conversation between Manager Wilson of Brooklyn and Business Manager Arthur Irwin of the Yankees. Irwin told Robinson that the Yankees would beat the Dodgers this year without a doubt.

The new Brooklyn leader denied the allegation and persisted in his argument that Irwin said that if he was so sure about winning then the receipts should be divided so that the winner should take 60 per cent. of the receipts and the loser 40 per cent. President Ebbets heard the conversation and he was so much pleased with his new Manager's arguments that he said he was willing to consent to the arrangement.

BUILDING CUP DEFENDERS.

American Defense Against Lipton Invasion Well Advanced.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—The closing days of the year find the American defense against the fourth Lipton yachting invasion well outlined with one intended America's Cup defender laid down and two others about to be started. Yachtsmen hope that the persistent rumor of a fourth boat will become an actuality within the next few weeks.

The boat building at Bristol, R. I., and known as the flag officer's yacht, has the lead bulb for her fin keel already molded.

Work has been started at Neponset on a shed in which the yacht for A. S. Cochran of New York will be built from designs by William Gardner. It is expected that the shed will be ready by the last of the week, and that the keel bulb will be run by the first of the year.

At Bath one of the sheds used for the construction of torpedo boats is expected to be available next week for the Philadelphia, New York, and Boston syndicate boat, which George Owen will design.

Both the Neponset and Bath boats will probably be tried out to some extent in Massachusetts Bay, with Marblehead as the base, and it is thought possible that the Bristol boat may come around the Cape for the preliminary race season in these waters early in May. By the first of June it is believed that the cup defenders, with their tenders, will be found at the head of the Sound, and that after races at Larchmont, Glen Cove, Oyster Bay, and Indian Harbor the fleet will work down the Sound to New London and reach Newport by the last of the month.

Newport has been a favorite tuning-up port for racing yachts for many years because it affords an anchorage but a short distance from Brenton's Reef Lightship, off which there is sufficient sea room and usually plenty of wind. It is there that the principal races of the season for the big sloops will be held, although all three yachts will probably participate in the New York Yacht Club cruise early in August. It is expected that the formal trial races for the selection of a defender of the America's Cup will be held off Newport late in that month.

GARDEN POULTRY SHOW.

Many Rare Specimens of Birds to be Exhibited This Week.

Live wild turkeys will roost in live pine trees Christmas Day in Madison Square Garden, safe from Christmas diners. There they can enjoy their sleep Christmas night and be ready for the public Friday morning, when the twenty-fifth annual Madison Square Garden Poultry Show opens.

A chicken has 20,000 feathers. So says Superintendent Charles D. Cleveland, relying upon the assertion of an enthusiastic chicken student who counted the feathers on a chicken. There will be 7,500 specimens of poultry, pigeons, rare wild birds and cage birds in the show and, assuming that each pigeon and bird wears, on the average, as many feathers as a chicken, there will be 225,000,000 feathers in the Garden.

On a steamer due to arrive in this port to-day will come an extensive exhibit of English rabbits and Belgian hares. Many English rabbits are bred in Wales, but the breed and name are the same. For the first time in New York the poultry show will be open on Sunday, Dec. 28, at a popular price, and a special educational programme on poultry raising will be provided, besides an entertaining illustrated lecture on rare birds by Dr. C. William Beebe, Curator of Birds in the New York Zoological Park.

Robinson to Confer with Tinker.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 21.—Wilbert Robinson, manager of the Brooklyn National League Club, was here to-day for a conference with Joe Tinker, the shortstop, but the latter did not arrive. Robinson said he understood that Tinker had not left Chicago, but that he did not attach much importance to the shortstop's failure to come here to meet him. President Ebbets, Robinson said, would complete the deal with Tinker.

Miller to Stay with Brooklyn.

INDIANAPOLIS, Idn., Dec. 21.—Manager Robinson conferred to-day with Otto Miller, a catcher for the Brooklyn team, who is reported to have been asked to play with the Federal League next year. Miller said after the conference that he had been offered an advance of $800 over the salary he received last year to sign a contract to play with the Brooklyn team. He said that he was unable to do so because of an agreement made by members of the players' fraternity not to sign until Jan. 1.

POST WINS AT TUXEDO.

Fourteen Players Take Part in Handicap Court Tennis Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Dec. 21.—William Post of Tuxedo defeated P. Lorillard, Jr., Tuxedo, in the finals in the court tennis handicap to-day at the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club. There were fourteen entries, and good games were witnessed.

Favorable weather conditions brought out a large number of society people from New York by motor to the Tuxedo Club. Mr. Lorillard seemed out of form and could not return the balls, while Mr. Post was in fine form. Mr. Lorillard gave Mr. Post fifteen and a bisque handicap. The following is the summary:

First Round.—Maurice Roche, (scratch,) defeated Lloyd Warren, (15,) by default; F. T. Frelinghuysen, (15,) defeated John Munroe, (15,) by default; William Post, (15,) defeated George I. Scott, (scratch,) 4—0, 6—3, 6—4; P. Lorillard, Jr., (minus 15 and a bisque,) defeated Griswold Lorillard, (15,) by default; S. G. Mortimer, (15,) defeated Newell W. Tilton, (half 30,) 6—3, 6—3; L. S. Chanler, (half 30,) defeated C. S. Lee, (scratch,) by default.

Second Round.—Maurice Roche, (scratch,) defeated J. MacDonough, (15,) by default; William Post, (15,) defeated F. T. Frelinghuysen, (15,) 6—3, 6—7; P. Lorillard, Jr., (minus 15 and a bisque,) defeated S. G. Mortimer, (15,) 6—3, 7—5; H. Nickerson, (15,) defeated L. S. Chanler, (half 30,) 6—1, 6—0.

Semi-Final Round.—William Post, (15,) defeated Maurice Roche, (scratch,) 6—4, 8—6; P. Lorillard, Jr., (minus 15 and a bisque,) defeated H. Nickerson, (15,) 6—7, 6—1, 6—2.

Final Round.—William Post, (15,) defeated P. Lorillard, Jr., (minus 15 and a bisque,) 6—1, 6—3.

C. S. Cutting also defeated C. S. Lee of Tuxedo in the second round of the club championship matches, 6—3, 6—2, and P. Lorillard, Jr., won from Maurice Roche, 6—2, 6—2.

Mr. Lorillard will play G. I. Scott next week, and the winner will meet Mr. Cutting in finals for club championship honors.

Lucius Wilmerding won the second class handicap cup.

G. M. Heckscher will meet C. C. Pell in the finals round for the club championship in racquets next Saturday.

RESULTS OF SOCCER GAMES.

Meeting for the third time in the second round of the Challenge Cup competition, under the auspices of the United States of America Football Association, at Manhattan Field yesterday afternoon, the St. George eleven defeated the Fordham United squad by the close score of 2 goals to 1. The two teams met twice before in this round, and both contests resulted in tie games, which had to be replayed until one of the teams won.

A draw game of one goal each was the result of the encounter between the Yonkers and Hudson Clubs in their New York State League championship game, on Dunning's Oval, Yonkers, yesterday afternoon. Both points were tallied in the first half.

The I. R. T. Strollers defeated the Fulton A. C. at Woodside, L. I., in a Metropolitan League game yesterday afternoon by the score of 1 goal to 0.

The Yonkers Thistles and the White Rose eleven battled ninety minutes to a draw game of 2 goals at Dunning's Oval, Yonkers, yesterday afternoon. Campbell and White were ordered off the field for rough playing.

The Smyrna team took exception to a goal awarded to the Subway F. C. in their game in the Metropolitan League at Hedley Field yesterday afternoon, with the result that the referee awarded the game to the Subway eleven. The Smyrna team said the goal was offside. They walked off the field and thereby forfeited the contest.

In a championship Metropolitan League game at North Bergen, N. J., yesterday afternoon the Hamiltons swamped the West New York eleven by the score of 7 goals to 1.

In a New York State League game at Taft's Oval, Brooklyn, yesterday the Longfellow F. C. easily defeated the Anglo-Saxon team by the score of 4 goals to 1.

At Knight's Oval, Greenpoint, yesterday afternoon the Greenpoint F. C. took the West Side Rangers into camp in a Metropolitan League game by 3 goals to 1.

Scoring two goals in the last ten minutes of play, the German F. C. Metropolitan League team managed to tie their league game with the Chelsea at Edison Field, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon by the score of 2 goals all.

Another surprise occurred in the soccer world yesterday afternoon when the German F. C. failed to capture its game with the Clan McDuff F. C. in a New York State League championship game contested at Edison Field, Brooklyn. The final score was 2 goals all.

The Overseas New York State League team defeated the team of the same club in the Metropolitan League at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday afternoon by the score of 4 goals to 2.

Fighting every inch of the way, the Columbia Oval and New York Celtic soccer football elevens put up a great exhibition of the coming Winter pastime at Lenox Oval yesterday afternoon, when they battled ninety minutes to a drawn game of one goal each.

By defeating the Rangers handily by the score of 3 goals to 0 at Marquette Oval in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon the Brooklyns fought their way into the third round of the United States of America Football Association Cup tie and the right to meet the Bethlehem Football Club.

In a Metropolitan League game at Hawthorne Field yesterday afternoon the Clan Chisholm eleven defeated the Swedish-Americans by the score of 3 goals to 0.

Soccer between women teams of the St. George's Football Club will be the feature of the programme at Manhattan Field, 140th Street and Eighth Avenue, on Christmas Day. The kick-off is scheduled for 1:30 P. M. An hour later the St. George's and Yonkers will play in the first round of the Gooch Cup tie.

FAIR MAIDEN WINS BRUSH FROM DENVER

Nathan Straus's Gray Trotter Loses Two Out of Three Heats on Speedway.

Impromptu brushes on the Speedway yesterday were few, and it remained for Nathan Straus, the veteran amateur driver, to furnish the real sport of the day when he sent his latest stable addition, the bay mare Fair Maiden, 2:07, in a special match race against his favorite gray gelding Denver. A three-heat meeting resulted in a victory for the mare, which won the last two heats after Denver had annexed the opening brush.

The weather was almost ideal for light harness work, and the driveway was in much better condition than the week before, bringing out a large number of drivers, who, although anxious for brushing, confined their efforts to sending their charges down the stretch alone. Toward the end of the brushing it was announced that Mr Straus had arranged with I. V. Hunt to drive Fair Maiden against Denver, which was piloted by Tim Sullivan, the Straus trainer, and the small crowd settled down for the treat.

Both Fair Maiden and Denver were out early on the drive, the mare in charge of a stranger. Denver received a few warming-up heats, while Fair Maiden was kept up at the stable. The pair came away from the start on even terms, but shortly before nearing the quarter post Fair Maiden went to a break with Hunt, and Denver opened up a comfortable margin. In the last quarter Hunt urged the mare and got close up to Sullivan, but had to be content with second place by a full length.

In the second meeting Fair Maiden took the lead at the start and brought Denver up to the halfway mark at top speed, with the result that he failed in the finishing strides. Hunt, who was trailing by four lengths at the quarter-mile mark, but Sullivan managed to cut the gap down to about two lengths, which distance separated the two at the finish, with both horses doing their best. The final meeting was somewhat disappointing. Denver went off to a bad break just after the start and lost considerable ground. Hunt was out in the lead with probably ten lengths to the good, and after Sullivan was unable to get within hailing distance of him, slowed Fair Maiden up to a jog at the finish.

Two months ago Mr. Straus issued a challenge to race Denver in two-horse events against any trotter owned in New York, and yesterday's defeat was the first suffered by him since the challenge was issued. Mr. Straus was a spectator at the finish line and witnessed the meetings between the pair. Following the second heat, as Mr. Hunt was driving past the finish line in the direction of the stables, Mr. Straus, in a joking way, told him he would have to do better in the next heat or he would be taken out of the wagon. Fair Malden, when in the Hunt stable, won the championship among the trotters in the Summer and Fall brushing seasons.

Among the others out were Charles Weiland, who brushed Hallworthy, a product of the Garden sale, showing a good turn of speed. Silver Gratton, another "Old Glory" purchase, lowered the colors of Edith D. in two heats. James A. Murphy was out behind Oakland Boy and sent the big gelding over a number of half-mile jogs. Hunt also brushed Clover Patch, his champion pacer.

PLAN A BROOKLYN NIGHT.

Automobile Chamber of Commerce Sets Tuesday Aside.

Because Brooklyn will have no automobile show this year, the Automobile Chamber of Commerce, under whose auspices the fourteenth national show is to be held here, has set aside Tuesday, Jan. 6, as Brooklyn Night at the exhibition at the Grand Central Palace. The members of the Brooklyn Motor Vehicle Dealers' Association, the Long Island Automobile Club, and other associations will be invited for that evening especially.

***

De Kalb, Ill., is said to be the first city in the United States to change officially the name of its chief thoroughfare, Main Street, to Lincoln Highway, the route of which runs through it.

***

A new type of automobile tire has just been brought out by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. It consists of a regular tire carcass and a detachable tread. When the tire is deflated the tread can be removed easily, yet when inflated properly the two parts are joined securely. There are no mechanical fastenings. Protection from punctures and reduction in tire cost are arguments put forward in favor of the innovation.

FERGUSON LEADS WALKERS.

Pastime A. C. Handicap Attracts Big Field of Pedestrians.

A large pack of walkers took part in the five-mile walk, handicap, under the auspices of the Pastime A. C. yesterday. The course led from the clubhouse, at 162d Street and Jerome Avenue, across Macomb's Dam Park, through 161st Street to the Concourse, to Burnside Avenue, and then down Jerome Avenue to the finish.

Ferguson of the home club took the lead at the start, closely followed by Blender and O'Connor, also members of the Pastime A. C. Along the Concourse Ferguson set a fast pace, and Blender and O'Connor began to fall back. Coming along Burnside Avenue, McDermott and McInerney began to come up on the leader, and they raced shoulder to shoulder down Jerome Avenue, Ferguson winning by about twenty-five yards. McDermott was about an equal distance ahead of McInerney. "Pop" Arnold, the veteran, who started from the six-minute mark, made a good try in the last two miles, but the fast early pace told on him, and he weakened toward the finish, getting fourth place. The order of finish:

	Actual	
	Hdc.	Time.
R. Ferguson, P. A. C.	13:00	49:00
J. F. McDermott, P. A. C.	13:00	49:00
J. McInerney, P. A. C.	13:00	49:20
A. Arnold, P. A. C.	6:00	48:55
P. O'Connor, P. A. C.	13:00	52:07
K. F. Hearn, N. Y. A. C.	Scratch	40:30
Jere Ryan, N. Y. A. C.	6:00	47:03
W. Allen, Glencoe A. C.	1:00	42:00
F. J. Blender, P. A. C.	13:00	53:17
J. Lindon, P. A. C.	13:00	53:18
Ed. F. Leavy, Bradhurst F. C.	13:00	53:18
John B. Martin, P. A. C.	13:00	53:18

YOUNG SPOTTS IN FORM.

Thirteen-Year-Old Gunner Wins Five Matches at Larchmont Shoot.

Ralph K. Spotts, the thirteen-year-old son of Ralph L. Spotts, the Eastern amateur champion trap shooter, did some remarkable shooting in the regular weekly matches at the Larchmont Yacht Club yesterday.

There were ten contestants for the prizes offered, and he made practically a clean sweep, winning, handily, five of the finishing matches. In those in which shoot-offs were required to determine the winner. Young Spotts, who shot well last season, has shown steady improvement this season, with the result that his handicap has been reduced.

In the first handicap contest—that of the monthly cup—he shot a full score of 25 on a handicap of 7. He tied T. J. McCahill, A. L. Burns, and W. E. Ferguson, and in the shoot-off he won with another full score. The youthful nimrod tied four men in the shoot for the Visitors' Cup, winning the leg for that trophy in the shoot-off, and in the contest for the Take Home Trophy his aim was good, for he captured the prize with a full score, after a shoot-off against T. J. McCahill and T. J. Lenane, Jr.

It was in the struggle for the Accumulation Cup that young Spotts did his best work, however. The match was at fifty "birds." T. Lenane, Jr., T. J. McCahill, A. L. Burns, and R. K. Spotts tied with full scores of 50. The boy won the leg, shooting off at miss and out. He also won the 125 clay bird handicap contest, in which he tied with the same men, winning finally in the shoot-off.

Ralph L. Spotts won the high gun prize for the day with a score of 141 out of the possible 150, and T. Lenane, Jr., was the winner of the 10 and 15 "bird" scratch contests.

SWIMMING AT NEW YORK A. C.

Winged Foot Organization to Inaugurate Competitive Season Jan. 3.

The New York Athletic Club will inaugurate the swimming series for next year in its natatorium in Central Park South with four events which are carded to be held Jan. 3. These contests will be open to all registered athletes, and will be under the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union, with the entries closing Dec. 27, with Eugene J. Giannini at the club.

Included in the list will be the 100 yards' swim for the championship of the metropolitan district of the A. A. U., which is expected to call out all of the top-notchers at the sprinting distance. There will also be a 200 yards' handicap, and a 50 yards' obstacle race. The fancy diving event, which will be a handicap, will be held from a springboard four feet in height.

N. Y. U. to Play Georgetown.

New York University will play Georgetown to-night on the University Heights court in the second basketball game of the season. The victory over St. Lawrence Saturday makes the men at the Heights expect to win.

HEAVYWEIGHTS IN BOUTS AT GARDEN

Flynn-Rodel and Levinsky-Coffee Contests Head This Week's Card.

The heavyweight bouts at Madison Square Garden to-night, bringing together Jim Flynn and George Rodel in one bout and Battling Levinsky vs. Jim Coffey in the other, hold first place on the fistic programme arranged for the coming week at Greater New York clubs. The card offers plenty of attractive matches during the week. There will be a break Thursday night owing to the holiday, but matinée shows will be held at several clubs, so there is no falling off in the number of shows.

The Levinsky-Coffey bout, billed as the headliner of to-night's show at the Garden A. C., will bring together two of the most promising heavyweights in the game. Levinsky has come along so rapidly during the past few months that he is now regarded as one of the sensations of the year in pugilism. His most recent performance against the veteran Jim Flynn removed all doubt as to his real ability, and he is getting as much consideration as any of the other "hopes." Handicapped greatly in weight whenever he faces a real heavyweight, Levinsky has gone along steadily as a winner. Coffey was hailed as a coming champion up to a few months ago, when he decided to take a trip to Ireland, and thereby he dropped out of public notice.

New York was against Jim Flynn, and a return match between Joe Shugrue of Jersey City and Cy Smith of Hoboken features the card arranged for to-morrow night's show at the National Sporting Club. Manager O'Rourke put his show back one day so as not to conflict with the Garden A. C. Shugrue and Smith came together last week at a local club, and the bout was so full of action that they were immediately rematched. The usual number of shorter bouts will precede the ten-round event.

The Atlantic Garden A. C. has also made a change this week, and will stage its bouts on Christmas afternoon instead of Tuesday night. The matchmaker has arranged for three ten-round bouts between the best bantamweights in this section, and the boy making the best showing has been promised a match with Kid Williams of Baltimore. The contestants in the three bouts will be Eddie Gallon of New Jersey vs. Eddie Boyle of Philadelphia, Johnny Daly vs. Johnny Keyes, and Pinky Burns vs. Kid Murphy.

The Irving A. C. of Brooklyn will also stage a holiday matinée on Thursday afternoon. The main bout will bring together Battling Levinsky, the busiest of all boxers, and Jack Driscoll, the aggressive Brooklyn heavy weight. In the ten-round semi-final Willie Jones of Brooklyn, who formerly starred in the featherweight class, will oppose Harry Condon of the Bronx.

Jack Dorman of the Bronx and Knockout Sweeney have been matched for the main event at the Fairmont A. C. Saturday night.

The Vanderbilt A. C. of Brooklyn is arranging a card for Wednesday night, and the usual weekly bouts will be put on at the New Polo A. C. of Bronx and the East New York A. C. Friday night. The usual week-end shows will be held Saturday night at the Atlantic Garden and Sharkey Clubs of New York, the Irving, Gowanus, National, and Dexter Park Clubs of Brooklyn; the Queensboro A. C. of Long Island City, and the West Brighton A. C. of Staten Island.

A bout outside of New York that is attracting considerable attention in fistic circles is the return match between Frank Klaus and George Chip of Pittsburgh to-morrow night. Klaus's recent knockout by Chip, when boxing followers were conceding the middleweight title to Klaus, was the biggest surprise in boxing circles during the past few months.

Manhasset Bay Y. C. Shoot.

C. M. Gould carried off the honors yesterday at the weekly shoot of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, at Port Washington. T. H. Lewis, C. M. Gould, and D. E. Smith tied with full scores of 25 in the shoot for the du Pont Cup, and in the shoot-off Gould won with another full score. The same three and D. Provost tied in the shoot for the Monthly Cup, and Gould won the leg for this prize. After shooting off three times for the leg for the Yearly Cup, four men having tied E. A. Sierck and C. M. Gould, who were tied, were unable to shoot off on account of darkness. E. A. Sierck won the ten-bird scratch match, and J. W. Alker tied with D. E. Smith in the fifteen-bird match.

KELLY AND McGANN WIN.

Hand Ball Champion and Partner Capture Four Straight Games.

The postponed handball matches of last week between James Kelly, the reputed champion handball player of the world, with his partner, J. McGann, against Eddie Gloden and Teddy O'Hara were played yesterday at the handball court of Collins & Quinn, 2,011 Third Avenue, and resulted in a straight victory of four games for the former by the score of 21—14, 21—19, 21—10, and 21—18. The outcome of the matches was a surprise to the followers of the defeated pair, for, while Kelly is the best individual player, the combination of Gloden and O'Hara as doubles partners was thought to be a better two-man combination. The pair have played together in many match games and acquitted themselves in good fashion, but against the attack of Kelly they were unable to show their form.

ANOTHER GOLF COURSE.

Wheatley Hills to be Added to Metropolitan District List.

Another course which will be added to the eighty or more now in existence in the metropolitan district will be that of the Wheatley Hills Golf Club, at East Williston, L. I., which is expected to be in playing condition by the time the regular 1914 season opens. The course has been so planned that there will be two distinct nine-hole circuits, each one within easy reach of the clubhouse, and yet it will be a mere matter of crossing the Long Island Motor Parkway to get from one section to the other.

The first and tenth tees and the ninth and eighteenth greens are right close to the clubhouse. There will be crossings on the motor parkway on a level different from that of the road, so that golfers will be in no way annoyed by vehicles. When completed the eighteen-hole circuit will be more than 6,000 yards long, ad will be of such a calibre as to permit of holding championship tournaments there in the future. The officers:

President—Richard W. Turner; Secretary—George H. Lowden; Treasurer—Hugh E. O'Reilly; Board of Governors—The officers and Wilson S. Price, Frederick W. Westlake, Eugene Van Schaick, and George Woolston.

English Billiard Tournament.

This week will witness the final games in the English billiard tournament at Doyle's Forty-second Street Academy. To-night F. Ridgeway (226) will play C. Hudson (200,) while to-morrow night W. Downs (150) will cross cues with either T. Butler (250) or W. Marchant (135.) The winners of these contests will play Friday night in the final.

Y. M. H. A. ATHLETIC GAMES.

Good Performances In Concluding Sports of the Year in Gymnasium.

Young Men's Hebrew Association athletes concluded their Fall indoor track and field series yesterday with a number of events of a jumping and weight-throwing nature, in which several good performances were registered. Following the field contests the senior basket ball team representing the association took the five of the Alpha A. A. into camp to the tune of 51 to 23.

In the weight-throwing events the Olympic style of right and left hand puts was followed, and was productive of some interesting competition. These events were for both juniors and seniors, who used the eight-pound shot and twelve-pound shot, respectively. The senior work was particularly good, and showed as the winner L. Leas, with an aggregate of 61 feet 7 inches, who was closely pressed by L. Shapiro, with 61 feet 1 inch, and H. Henschell, 60 feet 3 inches. The summary:

Schoolboys' Spring Board High Jump.—Won by E. Reimer, with 6 feet 2 inches; M. Langer, second, with 6 feet; J. Mayper, third, with 5 feet 8 inches.

Shot-Put, 8 Pounds, Junior, Right and Left Hands.—Won by R. Bawise, with 69 feet 11 inches; R. Applebaum, second, with 62 feet 6 inches; E. Janowitz, third, with 61 feet 7 inches.

Shot-Put, 12 Pounds, Senior, Right and Left Hands.—Won by L. Leas, with 61 feet 7 inches; S. Shapiro, second, with 61 feet 1 inch; H. Henschell, third, with 60 feet 3 inches.

Running High Jump, Junior.—Won by D. Rosenburg, with 4 feet 5 inches; M. Malzberg, second, with 4 feet 4 inches; E. Janowitz, third, with 4 feet 3 inches.

Standing Broad Jump, Senior.—Won by M. Latzer, with 9 feet 3 inches; S. Shapiro, second, with 9 feet 2 inches; F. Hess, third, with 9 feet 1 inch.

Running Broad Jump, Junior.—Won by E. Janowitz, with 14 feet 8 inches; L. Silberlust, second, with 14 feet 7 inches; M. Rosenthal, third, with 14 feet 3 inches.

Running Hop-Step-and-Jump, Senior.—Won by H. Henschell, with 30 feet 6 inches; S. Shapiro, second, with 35 feet 4 inches; S. Marburger, third, with 32 feet.

GOOD FIELD IN RUN.

A. Morris Easily Wins the Smart Set A. C. Road Race.

A large pack of harriers took advantage of the ideal weather and was on hand to participate in the four-mile cross-country run of the Smart Set A. C., which started from the club, 14 Troy Avenue, yesterday at 11 o'clock A. M. The pack comprised several of the best local cross-country men now in training, and the contest was keen and full of interest throughout. Aaron Morris, the diminutive distance runner of the Smart Set A. C., won the race in easy style, setting up a new record for the course of 21:08. There was a spirited competition between Eugene J. Agnes A. C., Murray of Knights of St. Anthony and Lappides, running unattached, who hung together throughout the first three miles, and it was not until the final straightaway that Murray succeeded in outfooting King and Lappides.

W. S. Jackson of the Irish-American A. C. made his first appearance since running in the junior cross-country championship, but he has not entirely recovered from the injury sustained upon that occasion. Bert Cort, who Caddin Lyceum ran a very creditable race considering that he has been off the track for several months.

Fred Zima, the distance runner of the Irish-American A. C., romped home a winner in the ten-mile race, in preparation for the Brooklyn-Sea Gate Marathon, held by St. Anselm's A. C. Forty-five harriers faced the starter, Ed Doyle. Zima and Costello took the lead, and the two fought a nip-and-tuck battle for five miles, when Zima began to draw away, and kept the lead until the finish, winning by 50 yards. Billy Gover ran a fine race, finishing second, and J. Costello third. The winner's time was 50:50. F. Masterson, New York A. C., finished first in the three-and-one-quarter-mile event, defeating a good field. The order of finish:

F. Zima, Irish-American A. C.; W. Gover, Bronx Church House; J. Costello, Bronx Church House; M. Mohan, A. C.; W. Rozett, Irish-American A. C.; J. T. Flynn, St. Anselm's A. C.; G. Richards, unattached; F. Bloom, Rutger's Place A. C.; S. Weiss, unattached; C. S. Weeks, Mercury A. C.; G. Kirkwood, unattached; J. Gannon, Long Island A. C.; G. Hagerstrom, Glencoe A. C.; F. Carney, Holy Cross Lyceum; I. Feeny, Rutger's Place A. C.; J. Wagner, Glencoe A. C.; T. McLaughlin, St. Anselm's A. C.; L. Strand, Bryant Recreation.

C. Pores, wearing the colors of the home club, romped home a winner in the Sheridan A. C. weekly run. J. F. Losgar of the College Point Y. M. C. L. pushed him to the limit, and only managed to lose him in the last 100 yards. The order of finish: C. Pores, Sheridan A. C.; J. F. Losgar, College Point Y. M. C. L.; J. W. Soukoup, College Point Y. M. C. L.; H. Harris, Sheridan A. C.; F. Guido, College Point Y. M. C. L.; S. Baker, Sheridan A. C.; I. Helfgott, Winfield A. C.; N. Hinden, Lillian Circle; N. Smith, Norman Club; N. Rosenthal, Sheridan A. C.; G. Kuan, unattached; E. Merkle, College Point Y. M. C. L.; M. Secatch, Lillian Circle; M. Duane, unattached; A. Kalem, E. R. C. 62.

Bob Rigby, New York A. C., easily captured the weekly cross-country run of the Presentation Club, clipping the record for the course made by Jackson of the Irish-American A. C. The finish follows: Bob Rigby, N. Y. A. C.; T. Carroll, L. I. A. C.; A. Cram, Presentation Club; A. Rigby, Presentation Club; I. Kaeupel, Brownsville Y. C.; B. Finkelstein, R. E. H. S.; P. Murray, Presentation Club; E. Carroll, L. I. A. C.; C. Heller, K. of St. A.; F. Roseman, Presentation Club; A. H. Pearlman, Brownsville Club; J. McDevitt, Presentation Club; Goldberg, unattached; S. Cort, unattached.

The weekly five-mile run of the Bronxdale Athletic Club brought out a good field of harriers and furnished an exciting finish between S. Selig, Bronxdale, and G. Crosby, Bronx Church House, the former winning by a few yards. The finish: S. Selig, Bronxdale; G. Crosby, Bronx Church House; D. Goldman, Bronxdale; E. Osterndorff, Bronx Church House; V. Vosen, Bronx Church House; W. Robinson, Bronxdale; L. Wallace, Bronxdale; J. Farrell, Bronxdale; E. Otto, Edison A. C.; F. Romano, Bronxdale; C. Keegan, Bronxdale; H. Carlson, Morris Park A. C., and J. Candel, Bronxdale.

HARRY SMITH WINS LYCEUM ROAD RACE

Good Field Competes in First Distance Event Over Westchester Hills.

The roads of Westchester were invaded yesterday by some of the best of the hill and dale contingent of the Metropolitan district, the special incentive being the first road race of Raymond Lyceum of Westchester, which staged a five-mile event which attracted a score or more of men who have recently been figuring in the winning divisions of many races of a like nature.

The result showed Harry Smith, of Bronx Church House, the winner by a margin of twenty-five yards from J. O'Connor, of the New York Athletic Club, while J. Maier, Bronx Church House filled third position, a hundred yards further back. Maier set the pace for the first three miles, but at the turning point for home Smith took the lead and was never afterward headed. The summary:

H. Smith, Bronx Church House, 27:50; J. O'Connor, New York Athletic Club, 27:55; J. Maier, Bronx Church House, 29:01; H. Cannaras, Bronx Church House, 29:30; W. Coakley, Raymond Lyceum, 29:31; W. Burkhardt, Bronx Church House, 30:07; R. Mannering, Raymond Lyceum, 30:18; W. Wilson, Raymond Lyceum, 30:43; T. Burkhardt, Bronx Church House, 31:18; W. Bartels, Bronx Church House, 31:46; J. Tallman, Raymond Lyceum, 32:08; M. Monahan, St. Joseph A. C., 32:10; A. Lemrick, unattached, 32:41; A. Matthews, Raymond Lyceum, 32:47; F. Smith, Amsterdam A. C., 32:50; B. Hammil, Raymond Lyceum, 32:59.

TO HONOR GIANNINI.

Rowing Coach to be Given Testimonial by New York A. C. Members.

It was stated in New York Athletic Club circles yesterday that action would probably be taken at a Board of Governors meeting to-morrow night whereby a testimonial would be arranged for Eugene J. Giannini, the club athletic director, who is about to leave the organization to take up his duties as rowing coach at Yale University. Giannini has been identified with the Winged Foot for more than a generation as a competing athlete and oarsman, and his affiliation with Yale is regretted by the members.

It was stated that the contract entered into by Giannini is for three years, and will warrant his being able to devote the Summer months to the coaching of the New York A. C. crews. In a recent conference between "Gene" and Guy Nickalls, who will also act in behalf of the Eli crews, it developed that their ideas of the proper system of coaching which would get the best results at New Haven dovetailed to a degree as to be almost similar.

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Our "Holly" Combination No. 14
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1 Bottle Sauterne.....
1 Bottle Apricot Cordial..
Packed in fancy decorated case.
2.45

Dinner Combination No. 12
1 Bottle Cocktails.....
1 Bot. Cherries or Olives.
1 Bottle Dinner Claret or White Wine.....
1 Bot. Port or Table Sh'ry
1.45

WHITE WINES	Per Gal.
Table Wine	$0.75
Zinfandel	1.00
Riesling	1.25
Johannisberger	1.25
Auslese	2.00

RED WINES	Per Gal.
Table Wine	$0.75
Zinfandel	1.00
St. Julien	1.25
Burgundy	1.50
Charbono	2.00

WHISKIES	Per Gal.
Perfection Rye	$1.75-$2.00
Mountain View Rye	$2.50
Enterprise Rye, special	3.00
Mt. Vernon Rye, full quart	.85
"Thistle Dew" Whiskey $1.00 per bot., 6 bottles for	4.00 5.00
Cresto Rye, full quart bottle	1.00
Celebrated Pascal Combeau *** Cognac—bottled in France	1.50
Matura *** Brandy	1.00
Cognac Grape Brandy	$2, $3, $4
Jamaica Rum	$2, $2.50, $3
Gin or Kummel	$2.25, $2.50, $3
Arrack Winepunch	$2.25, $3
Scotch and Irish Whiskey	$3.50, $3

SWEET WINES	Per Gal.
Sw't Catawba	$1.00
Sherry	1.25-1.50
Port	1.25

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THE REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK.

It is not surprising that Mr. PERKINS should promptly reject the advances of the Republican National Committee. They really were not addressed to him, or to the far-away hunter whom for the time being he represents. On the contrary, they were meant to open the way for the return of the followers of Mr. ROOSEVELT whom Mr. PERKINS very naturally and earnestly wishes to retain.

We don't think that Mr. PERKINS makes a very strong case. All that he says about the arbitrary use of doubtful power by the Republican managers last year may well be taken as making their repentance—or their works meet for repentance—more valuable. If they were able to manipulate the convention of 1912 by the use of the excessive representation of the rotten boroughs of the South, their credit is the greater for offering to reduce this excess. If they employed ruthlessly the power to decide contests in the first instance and to make up the temporary roll of the convention, their practical surrender of that power is, at least, an evidence, if not a proof, of their present sincerity. If the Progressive leaders stand out against the new plan of reorganization and reform, it is apparently in the hope that they can themselves secure control and dictate terms to the Republicans. In that hope they seem willing to keep up the split in the party and insure the success of the Democrats next year and in 1916.

However obstinate and unwise this may be, the Republican leaders must face it as a fact in the situation. It is not encouraging, but it confirms their good sense in avoiding a national convention and in leaving the task of reconciliation and reorganization to be worked out as far as possible in the several States. Whether it can be worked out successfully there remains to be seen. The main trouble with the Grand Old Party and its factions is that they have no vital issue to present to the voters. The one question as to which they were united, the protective tariff, has so far been put in the way of settlement that practically it counts for nothing in national politics. Four years ago only, even Mr. ROOSEVELT dared not vary a hair's breadth from his then party's orthodox standard of protection. And last year, when he raised the banner of revolt, his attitude toward protection was weak, wabbling, and cowardly. Now the tariff has been frankly and heavily reduced; no one is seriously hurt; no one much cares. Mr. PERKINS taunts the Democrats with casting a minority of the votes for President, but on this question not merely the majority but the great body of the voters are with the Democrats.

In connection with the tariff the Republicans built their hopes largely on the Democratic legislation as to the currency and as to trusts. The currency legislation, under the pressure of public opinion, has been shaped far more safely and sanely than could have been expected. Toward the trusts the recently applied policy of the Administration is so conservative and just, so considerate of all essential interests involved, that it holds out little promise of an available issue for the Republicans. It is equally discouraging to the regulars and to the Progressives. In these conditions, Mr. PERKINS's peppery denunciation of the National Committee will have little influence and the desperate effort of the committee to unite the party is not likely to have much more.

LABOR'S NEW WEAPON.

It is reported in dispatches from Berlin that the German labor unions have decided to withdraw deposits of $5,000,000 because a bank discharged a clerk for promoting the formation of a bank clerks' union. The money was transferred to other banks which gave the desired guarantees. A similar incident occurred in Indianapolis last week. Between four and five millions of dollars were ordered to be withdrawn because business men had combined against organized labor and the banks lent the deposits of the unions to the conspirators against labor.

Among the unions taking this action were those of the barbers, bricklayers, carpenters, masons, and teamsters. It would seem as though these unions might have asked themselves how it happened that the International Typographical Union shared in the debate but refused to accept the result until after consultation with higher authority. There is a suggestion, at least, that the minority was more intelligent than the majority.

Whether the action taken in either case was right or wrong, it would seem that the time has passed for considering the unions as penniless or as combinations of the penniless. There are few individual capitalists as strong financially as many unions, and there are still fewer capitalists so ruthless in their use of either their power or their money as the combinations of workmen.

THE BART DUNN CASE.

The Rockland County convictions on Saturday are the first secured for fraud in highway building. The case is typical. The charge was conspiracy to defraud. It embraced a contracting company, a prominent Tammany politician, and an Inspector in the State service. Ingenious technical defense was offered, but the various pleas were swept aside by the trial Judge. He interpreted the contract, and told the jury that they must accept his interpretation. If the contract had fairly been carried out, the accused were innocent; if not, they were guilty. The jury found them guilty.

The prosecution, in the belief of the jury, had proved that the work done did not come up to contract by some fifty per cent., and that the Inspector, assigned to the job on the solicitation of the politician, had fraudulently passed it. This is rather a crude form of cheating the public, but it is only too common. The significance of this exposure and the severe punishment that may be expected to follow it lies in the fact that one of the convicts is "BART" DUNN, a Tammany district leader, and reputed to be on close terms with CHARLES F. MURPHY. The "graft" involved was a part of the rich mine in the State contract business which Tammany seemed bent upon capturing under recent Democratic administrations. The case was peculiarly important and showed the reckless confidence of the conspirators that they could do almost anything so long as they retained their p."

THE REAL PHILIPPINES QUESTION

For us to leave the islands and to guarantee to the nations of the world, in exchange for the treaties of neutrality with respect to the islands, that law and order will be preserved and that there will be no civil commotion in which law and order cannot be maintained, would be an evidence of lack of sanity that I cannot think the American people would ever display. If they should, it would not be a year before we would have to go back into the islands in order to maintain the peace that we had guaranteed to the world. As one prominent Filipino expressed it to me, "Your vessels carrying away your Government would hardly get through the passage between Marravales and Corregidor, in sight of Manila, but the throat cutting would begin."

This is a compact statement at the dinner to ex-Governor General FORBES by ex-President TAFT of the real question which we face in the Philippines. If, and when, we leave the islands, we must guarantee peace and order and respect for the rights of foreign residents. The time will probably come when the Filipinos can be underwritten in this regard and to this extent. We have for more than a dozen years been trying patiently, intelligently, and loyally to put them on the path that leads to capacity for safe and efficient self-government. Our methods have been directed first toward the strict maintenance of order, then to progressive education in a common language, then toward improved sanitation, transportation, and more profitable industry, and with all these toward training gradually in the work of self-government. We have had wonderful success so far. It has been due to the fact that independence, while held out as the ultimate goal, has been promised only conditionally, when real capacity for the difficult task of self-government has been accomplished.

Two adverse tendencies have shown themselves under the present Administration, one toward extending too rapidly the share of the natives in the government of the islands, the other toward fixing a definite time at which the islands will be turned over to the natives. Either is bad. The two together may prove disastrous. The first has been manifested by the President, the second by Congress, with some indirect encouragement by the Executive. It is earnestly to be hoped that both will be checked in time. They will be if the President stops before yielding further to ask, at each proposed step, how it will affect the responsibility of the United States for the islands and their future—a responsibility that cannot possibly be shirked.

MEDDLING FOR MORALITY.

Probably the large and influential portion of this public which feels no sort of personal interest in vulgar exhibitions has viewed the recent efforts of the police to suppress one batch of the moving pictures, approved by the overenthusiastic advocates of moral uplift, with indifference if not with distrust. The honest purpose of the police in this case is not to be doubted. But police suppression is apt to work more harm than good. While these pictures are attacked, two or three other shows of the same kind and equally objectionable are unmolested. Moreover, it was easy enough for the promoters of this deplorable exhibition to get a Supreme Court Justice to issue an injunction which permits them to continue their show until after Christmas and obtain larger returns because of the valuable advertisement the attempted suppression has given it.

That they are actuated by any higher purpose than the desire to make money is very unlikely, and the hopeless vulgarity and intentional nastiness of their show will keep well-bred people from giving it their support. The question of police interference in exhibitions that are not of actually criminal wickedness, however, has more than one side. There are shows from time to time which demand prompt police action. Judgment in such cases is hardly necessary. Probably this is a case in which the verdict should be left to the sober sense of the public. The promoters claim to be highly moral if not artistic. When there is room for doubt on either head, public officials of all grades are apt to go astray. The wise men of the London County Council have lately been considering the desirability, for morality's sake, of excluding "The Three Musketeers" by DUMAS and "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel" by GEORGE MEREDITH from certain public libraries. No wonder the intelligence of any community doubts the wisdom of much official meddling for morality's sake.

BEATING DIRECT PRIMARIES.

"The more it changes, the more it is the same thing." The Legislature, under the zealous leadership of Gov. GLYNN, having undertaken to "free the voters" from the despotic rule of the politicians and the convention managers by having every one vote directly at the primaries for committeemen and for candidates, the politicians are now reported to be about to run the "direct primaries" after the old fashion. The voters being "freed," the politicians propose to make it impracticable for them to exercise their freedom except in the way that suits the politicians. We are not surprised. We have ventured to predict it from the first, and have been roundly scolded for being reactionary.

The trick is not at all difficult. There will simply be an unofficial primary before the official one. At this will be selected the delegates to an unofficial convention and members of an unofficial State Committee. By these organized bodies the candidates will be chosen for whom the members of the party will vote at the legal primaries. As only enrolled voters can take part in the legal primaries, and as these can be relied on usually to carry out the unofficial plan, while the independents, scattered all over the place, unorganized, unconsolidated, imagine vain things—there you are. Thus it comes about, as rational people have long seen, that the more you increase the work of the voters the more it will fall into the hands of the professionals. After this has been demonstrated in practice, under the benevolent legislation of our sanguine Governor, we trust that he will turn his mind to the only remedy for "boss rule," the short ballot.

THE REPORT ON RAILROAD WRECKS.

"Don't whisper about the relation of union leaders to wrecks," is counsel the Interstate Commerce Commission seems to have taken in summing up the bad conditions for safety of travelers and employés on the railroads. Of 76 accidents investigated by the Commission during the last fiscal year there were 51 collisions and 25 derailments, killing 283 persons and injuring 1,880 more. The collisions inquired into caused 221 deaths and 1,174 injuries; the derailments caused 62 deaths and 706 injuries. Fifty-six of these accidents, or nearly three-fourths, "were directly caused by mistakes of employés." The Commission adds:

> These mistakes were of the same nature as those noted by the commission in its last annual report, namely, disregard of fixed signals, improper flagging, failure to obey train orders, improper checking of train register, misunderstanding of orders, occupying main track on time of superior train, block operator allowed train to enter occupied block, dispatcher gave lap order or used improper form of order, operator made mistake in copying order, switch left open in face of approaching train, excessive speed, failure to identify train that was met.

The evidence is that, while rules are usually understood, they are "habitually violated by employés "charged with responsibility for the "safe movement of trains." In many cases, too, the "operating officers are "cognizant of this habitual disregard "of rules." Why operating officials take no proper steps to correct the evil is not set forth in the Commission's report.

No one would wish to remove from the managers of a railroad the responsibility for safeguarding the lives of their passengers. Where the conditions described by the Interstate Commerce Commission exist the managers are guilty. They cannot excuse themselves on the plea that discipline has broken down on their roads because the union leaders threatened them with strikes if they should attempt rigorously to enforce their safety rules. But the Commission, which blames the managers, speaks not a word on facts easily to be discovered, that occasions of discipline have almost invariably been seized upon by the labor leaders to help them in their demands for higher pay and for a lessening of the duties allotted to the employés. Most cases of this sort are taken up at once by the unions' grievance committees, passed by them over the heads of the Division Superintendents, and used as a club in negotiations with the managers.

So long as such tactics are employed, and so long as the railway managers yield to them, why should the Interstate Commerce Commission continue to prate about "man failures" that call for the "development "and perfection of some system of "automatic train control"—so that, forsooth, the highly paid enginemen and signalmen may neglect their duty with impunity? If automatic systems could maintain themselves in good repair, if they could never get out of order, and could forestall all the consequences of negligence, there might be some point in this recommendation. As things are, the introduction of these highly fallible systems would merely shift the responsibility for safety upon the lower-paid maintenance men, and wrecks would continue to occur.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Applied the Closure Injudiciously.

There is a natural and explicable, but none the less absurd, tendency to characterize as "feminine" the acts of any individual woman or any particular group of women. A good many commentators, therefore, will doubtless use that word in describing the way in which Secretary MAY and several chauffeurs, who had been invited to address the Political Study Club on street dangers, were scolded and hushed up the moment they expressed opinions with which their hearers did not agree.

Secretary MAY, who has given a lot of intelligent study to the problem of preventing the slaughter of pedestrians by automobilists, told the political students that the chief cause of these accidents was the recklessness of the—pedestrians! Now, that is a surprising statement, and one that might have excused the display of some irritation by him or her who undertook to answer it, but the "Mrs. Chairman" of the occasion—who happened to be a Miss—certainly did not show much sweet reasonableness when she "sternly" told the speaker, in effect, that two minutes more was all the time a man who said things like that could have.

She was even more injudicious when a chauffeur who had talked very sensibly about incompetent and drunken members of his tribe, explained some of the overfast driving by declaring that it was done by men so tired out by cruelly long hours of work that, when free at last, they raced home with little regard for risk to themselves or others. "Don't you say such a thing in this presence!" from the Chairwoman brought the man's really enlightening discourse to an abrupt end, and he was heard no more. Yet his assertion was entirely plausible, and it deserved discussion, not condemnation.

Had Secretary MAY been allowed fully to speak his mind he would have shown, it is to be presumed, that he had emphasized the element of contributory negligence to be found in most street accidents, simply because it is so often entirely ignored in popular denunciations of the automobilists. At any rate, both he and the chauffeur should have been answered after they had had their say, and not merely silenced. Both felt that they had been badly treated, as, indeed, they were—and discourteously treated, which is in some ways worse, since even those who do not expect women to be reasonable do expect them to be polite.

Loyalty and the Newspaper.

Is there such a thing as "loyalty to one's newspaper"? If so, in what does it consist, and is it commendable or reprehensible? These are questions that are, in a way, "begged" by the word used in formulating them, for "loyalty" is something the showing of which is by definition almost necessarily meritorious even though its object be blameworthy. In other ways, however, the inquiries are fair enough and interesting.

They come up because one of our correspondents recently described himself as "a loyal reader of THE TIMES for forty years," and another thereupon asked him if by that he meant that for all those years he had agreed with everything THE TIMES said and allowed it to do his thinking for him on all subjects.

Of course this paper never won from anybody full agreement on every subject for as long as that; probably it never did it for a single week. As for desire or expectation of doing so—well, neither is what could accurately be called strong. There are, however, disagreements and disagreements. Some of them are quite compatible with the maintenance of mutual respect and friendly relations, while others cause an irremediable breaking off of all association and intercourse.

Loyalty to a newspaper, as we understand it, means nothing more than a continuous belief in its honesty and good intentions—a general readiness to ascribe its occasional mistakes to something else than malice or corruption—a decent appreciation of journalistic conditions and the many and great difficulties in the way of producing a perfect newspaper. This is all that any paper should, or, as a matter of fact, does, demand, and even so much must be earned, not once, but every day.

The reader who stops his subscription because he disagrees with something his paper says acts within his legal rights, but he stands convicted of unwisdom, and he inflicts appreciable injury only upon himself. Also, though he doesn't realize it, he attempts to enslave the press to its material interests, since by implication he says, "If you want my money and support you must express my views and none other, whatever your own opinions may be."

Seats Behind Theatre Posts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On two different occasions I have purchased tickets for the New York Hippodrome performance and found upon reaching the seats that they were located so directly behind a large pillar that they were useless. On another occasion I purchased seats at the Metropolitan Opera House and found them so far on the side that only a very small portion of the stage could be seen.

Is this an honest way for these houses to treat their patrons, and should the above facts not be honestly stated at the box office at the time of the purchase of the tickets? It is certainly most annoying, particularly if one has invited a guest. FAIR PLAY.

New York, Dec. 19, 1913.

COL. GAILLARD'S SERVICES

Should Be Remembered by Congress in a Fitting Manner.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article, commenting on the achievements of the late Col. Du B. Gaillard in the Panama Canal work and urging suitable recognition by Congress, deserves commendation. It is probably little realized by the general public how many millions of dollars have been saved to the United States by the quality of the service that has been rendered by our engineers who have conducted the work at Panama.

Col. Gaillard was distinguished among his associates by the enthusiasm with which he worked. No college football Captain trains his team with a more eager zest than Col. Gaillard displayed in the conduct of his huge task—the largest job of excavation by far that the world has ever seen. And let me summarize in a word the results: The rock of the Culebra cut has been blasted, excavated, loaded on cars, hauled some fourteen miles and spread on the dump. The work has been carried on 2,000 miles from the base of supplies, with a plant bought at the boom prices of 1907, with skilled labor receiving the highest wages ever known, with inefficient colored labor of the tropics to perform the ordinary tasks, with the heat and rains of a tropical climate, to say nothing of constantly recurring slides and floods. Under all these conditions, the cost per cubic yard of the Culebra cut excavation has been only some two-thirds the cost of the rock excavation on the Chicago Drainage Canal, built in the '90's, where the rock was merely dumped in a pile on the bank beside the canal.

I sincerely trust that Congress will suitably recognize Col. Gaillard's service, not alone because such recognition is peculiarly deserved where a man yields up his life in his country's service, but because such recognition is necessary to counteract the oft-repeated charge that republics are ungrateful. Such devoted public service as Col. Gaillard gave is needed everywhere; and the country can well afford to deal generously with those who give their lives in such service. CHARLES WHITING BAKER,
Editor in Chief, Engineering News.

New York, Dec. 19, 1913.

HIGH FINES FOR SPEEDING.

Owner Who Was Arrested Complains of Court's Severity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial comment entitled "His Grievance Will Get No Sympathy" is unfair and founded on false premises. You say that the fact that the persons arrested for violation of the speed laws pay their fines vindicates their arrest. As one of the individuals who was recently fined $50, I wish to state that I paid the fine in order to get out of court and attend to urgent engagements, but with deep indignation at the treatment I received at the hands of the Judge. During the five years that I have owned an automobile in New York neither I nor any of my chauffeurs has been arrested.

While replying to an urgent call on Sunday evening, when it was too dark to see the reading on my speedometer, when the street was fairly free from traffic, and when traveling no faster than I have been going on Fifth Avenue with the approval of the traffic police, I was suddenly detained by a motor cycle policeman and ordered to appear in court. The Judge gave me the maximum fine, which I understood was intended only for habitual offenders or for reckless driving. The charge was that I was traveling twenty-three miles an hour.

If our traffic squad would be more active in preventing people going east and west from driving across the north and south streets at a high speed; if they would keep teams and other slowly moving traffic to the right-hand curb, something that for instance in Park Avenue is almost never done; if they would make all automobiles go around corners at a slow speed, they would do more to protect the public than they will ever accomplish by arresting people for going in an open street at twenty-three miles an hour.

I would like to say that my treatment at the hands of the police was extremely courteous and reasonable.

ROWLAND G. FREEMAN.

New York, Dec. 16, 1913.

Ladies' Plumes a Nuisance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a cross, crabbed old bachelor, as the following will show. I smoke, I pollute the air around me to a degree that would poison Dr. Pease, but I have a complaint to make which I really think is much more serious than that of the Anti-Tobacco League, and it is this:

There was a block in the Subway this morning, and the cars were crowded even more than they usually are. I do not mind standing, but I do seriously object to being tickled in both ears and the back of my neck at the same time with the overhanging plumes of ladies' millinery.

These feathers are bound to be unsanitary, particularly when they are not disinfected with tobacco smoke, and I wish you would endeavor to compile some figures as to the number of cases of eye disease transmitted by millinery plumes being poked into eyes.

I am not so crabbed as to object to being touched by some one I know, but I do seriously object to having a feather stuffed in my mouth when I do not know where the feather has been. CRANK.

New York, Dec. 18, 1913.

Columbia's Crew Coach.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see that Columbia has gracefully let her hockey coach go to Yale, probably realizing that it will be a more suitable field for his endeavors. Why doesn't she turn Coach Rice of the crew over to Yale also, and thus help the good work along? Yale needs a crew coach even more than she needs a hockey coach, and Columbia can get along just as well without Rice as without Tom Howard. Neither of them could be expected to turn out a winning aggregation without either the material or the proper spirit behind them.

Heaven only knows Yale needs a real crew! The Yale-Harvard affairs have been parodies on real rowing for so many years that, in the interests of humanity, something ought to be done. Rice could turn out a crew at Yale that would give Harvard all she wanted, if not more, and make the Thames regatta really worth seeing. Rice is too good a man to be wasted on Columbia.

COLUMBIA ALUMNUS.

New York, Dec. 19, 1913.

Organizing a Haeckel Club.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the coming celebration in honor of Ernst Haeckel, the great German biologist and monist, I wish to say that I am organizing the Haeckel Advanced Monist Club, with branches throughout the city. The dues are merely nominal, and the purpose is to study psychological and biological problems, and to form a friendly association for the mutual discussion of these and related questions. Only monists and advanced thinkers are eligible. Wage-workers and all are welcome. The applicant for membership must supply two character references.

Thinking men and women who desire to join this club are invited to communicate with the undersigned for further particulars.

FREDERICK, MILLER.

1,661 Wallace Avenue, Bronx, Dec. 19, 1913.

Photographers Deserve Praise.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to express my admiration for the pictures of the American "Girl of Today" in your Sunday edition. A number of readers of THE TIMES have said much in praise of the pictures, but I have not noticed one compliment for the photographers who made the negatives, for these are the "artists" who made the art pictures. The second step is the reproduction for the press. This is a marvelous success for THE TIMES. Every picture as a picture is good for mounting in a frame. It would be interesting reading if you described in your paper the process of making your rotogravure pictures. J. H. BRAUTH.

New York, Dec. 19, 1913.

EFFECTIVE MOTOR LAWS.

Commissioners of Seven States Are Now Drafting Uniform Bill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noting the letter in your columns under the title "Unfit Motor Drivers," by Job H. Lippincott, State Commissioner of Motor Vehicles for New Jersey, also your editorial article referring same to Gov. Glynn, I beg to request that hasty action in this matter be not recommended.

As you must know, Commissioners representing the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland are now conferring with a view to drawing up a uniform bill to be presented to their respective Legislatures covering all such subjects as those treated in Mr. Lippincott's letter.

It was intended when these Commissioners were appointed to have them act conjointly and harmoniously, and aside from any value that Mr. Lippincott's views may possess it would seem better judgment to wait until the Commissioners have drafted their bill and let the general public be heard upon it before any minor recommendations are offered for legislative enactment. The trouble has been that too many special automobile laws have been put on the statute books. The Commissioners are trying to simplify them by cutting out a mass of superfluous specifics and permitting our old therapeutic friend, Common Sense, to write into the law one of his effective prescriptions.

S. W. TAYLOR,
Chairman Motor Vehicle Legislation Commission's Conference.

New York, Dec. 19, 1913.

UNDERPAID NEGRO TEACHERS.

Dr. Washington Asks Gifts That Will Bring Them Christmas Cheer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In making a trip through the South a few weeks ago I discovered cases where colored teachers are not receiving more than $10 a month for their service in teaching a public school. This indicates the sacrifice that many colored teachers are making throughout the South in order to give the negro children some education.

It is for teachers and pupils of this class that for a number of years I have made an appeal to the public for Christmas cards, books, or any other gift that will remind these people, who are doing the nation's work under such difficulties, of the Christmas season. It is most helpful for them to be reminded that there is somebody on the outside who is thinking of them and cares for them.

I should be very glad to serve as a medium for forwarding to such persons whatever gift may be sent to me at the address given below.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON,
Principal.

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, Dec. 18, 1913.

MONTREAL'S BACKWARD STATE

Poor Streets, Crowded Cars, and No Public Library.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What's the matter with old Montreal? I am a frequent visitor to this city and am able to take in a few things. Montreal is within walking distance of the States, and one Canadian has told me that it is richer per capita than any city on this continent. Yet this city, built on hills, with a perfect natural drainage, and the "metropolis of Canada," has old-fashioned, narrow streets, old, run-down office buildings, and planked sidewalks that emit rotten smells. There are no Sunday newspapers, for the law forbids them. A marriage license costs $8. A Judge will fine a man $10 for speeding his horse to death. The Judge's explanation is that the horse was a valuable one and that the owner had suffered enough. There is no recall here for Judges—they enjoy a life tenure. There is a boulevard for autos, with a speed limit of seven miles per hour, and such crowded tramways that even a New York straphanger would have unusual difficulties, with a double fare after midnight.

Liquor laws compel Saturday closing at 6 P. M., with the result that many an automobile punctured on Sunday is due to broken flasks thrown away indiscriminately. There is not a public library and very few places to go to. It would appear that the people walk the streets at night, and for a rest try a moving-picture exhibit.

How can the feeling of a New Yorker and an American be other than "platonic" when the question is asked, How do you like Montreal? H. A. GRISWOLD.

Montreal, Canada, Dec. 20, 1913.

GEORGIA'S LITTLE "CRACKERS."

Appeal for Southern Children Who Have Never Known Christmas.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I appeal to your readers to send some of their overflow of Christmas spirit South, to make a first Christmas celebration for 150 children of Georgia "crackers"? The people of the North who know nothing of these desolate folk, who live on the ridges around Mt. Airy, cannot realize what a Christmas celebration would mean to these children. They have never known a Christmas. Perhaps you will realize their life a little if I could tell you that few among them have ever tasted candy, but they know well enough how to manipulate a quid of tobacco. Babies who have never seen a toy will drink deep of fiery corn whisky. Look inside one of these wretched cabins that house fifteen or twenty persons, half-naked children crawling on the floor dipping snuff, chewing tobacco, or sucking clay. From the rafters hang Revolutionary muskets; outside, the ugly hounds and the razorbacks, all lean and diseased, keep up a continual howling.

These are the Georgia "crackers," and it is into these lives that we are trying to bring a little warmth and comfort, and a gleam of something higher and better. Will you send something to help? Candy, clothing, fruit, nuts, toys—anything to make the Christmas tree beautiful? Every dollar has the power of making half a dozen of those bleak souls happy. Send contributions to me at Mt. Airy, Ga. MAY HARBIN FLINT.

Mt. Airy, Georgia, Dec. 18, 1913.

Ancient Babylon Up-to-Date.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Prof. Morris Jastrow, Jr., of the University of Pennsylvania, recently delivered a lecture in Philadelphia on the subject of medical methods in ancient Babylon, which shows that the Babylon on the Euphrates was not so very different in this regard from the Babylon of Long Island. The newspaper report says:

> Where a man was "seized with a pain in his head" certain drugs were recommended and the physician was instructed to strike the patient seven times on the cheek, roll him on the ground, and "tell the stomach to be good."

In the modern Babylon, my friends the medical men often prescribe "certain drugs," and then send the patient to me, in my capacity of boxing teacher and physical culture instructor, for the remainder of the treatment. While rolling the patient on the ground and striking him on the cheek are not practiced by modern physical culturists, I have no doubt they did the victim a lot of good. The practice of "telling the stomach to be good" proves that the ancient Babylonians realized that most "pain in the head" is due to digestive disturbances. MAC LEVY.

Babylon, L. I., Dec. 18, 1913.

EQUAL START IN LIFE.

That for All Is the Proposal Mr. Babson Makes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of various incomplete published reports of my address before the Twentieth Century Club of Boston, a few days ago, I wish to state that I am thoroughly opposed to the paternal legislation of to-day. I believe that Government control or interference with wages, prices, or commodities is sure to result in disaster; and that neither the working classes nor consumers can gain anything in the long run by attempting to interfere with natural economic laws, such as the laws of supply and demand, reward and punishment. If so, the legislation now being enacted will not succeed in "distributing prosperity," as the politicians use the term. These are the points which I emphasize, and are the only things that especially interest me at the moment.

When, however, I am asked what can ever be done for the working classes other than along educational lines, I must reply: The only thing which the masses can possibly consider an injustice is that one boy receives a million to start with and another boy not even a cent. In short, the only real service the State can ever perform for people is to see that so far as possible all have an equal start in the race of life, and that the same rules are applied to all who run. All other advantages must be acquired by each individual runner through personal training, industry, and self-sacrifice.

If you ask what can ever be done toward giving all persons an equal start in life, I would say, after the educational system is developed to a point where the State stands ready to provide for every one until of age, then the only other thing it could do would be to divide among the native-born voters becoming of age in a given year a sum equal to that which might be given away or bequeathed by all persons the preceding year, which division perhaps would amount to about $2,500 for each new voter. Moreover, within a hundred years, *after all else fails*, my studies leave me to believe that something along these lines may be tried.

Let me further add that if we financial interests are wise, I believe that we will endeavor to direct the masses toward this or some other solution of the "redistribution struggle," in order to avoid the wicked conflicts which the I. W. W., Socialists and others will surely *otherwise* force. Of course, to make such a plan work, gifts must, of necessity, be prohibited, although a wife would *each year* receive by law a certain proportion of her husband's income, and the State would be obliged to provide for and educate any child to the fullest extent. These last two developments, however, are rapidly coming about independently of any changes in the inheritance laws.

ROGER W. BABSON.

Wellesley Hills, Mass., Dec. 19, 1913.

McCORMICK GIFT TO CHINA.

Widow of Harvester Head to Finance Mission Colleges.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—With the departure yesterday for China of William K. Fellows of the firm of Perkins, Fellows & Hamilton, architects, it became known that Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, Sr., widow of the founder of the corporation now known as the International Harvester Company, of which her son is the President, was to finance a large portion of the construction of a group of new buildings for the Shantung Christian University at Tsinan, Shantung, and another group of buildings for the University of Nanking, at Nanking. Mrs. McCormick gave the central buildings for each of these universities. The universities are supported by the American Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. The total cost of the buildings is placed at $750,000.

The Shantung Christian University group will contain nineteen buildings when the present plan is worked out. Nine of these buildings will be started at once. These are a central building, a chapel, a Y. M. C. A. building, two science halls, and four dormitories. Three colleges located in Shantung will be combined in the new university. It is expected that the university will open with 600 students.

Six new buildings for the University of Nanking will be started at once under the supervision of Mr. Fellows.

RUSH TO JOIN THE ARMY.

5,000 Applications Last Month Break the Record for Peace Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—There has been a tremendous increase recently in the number of young men offering themselves to the army recruiting offices for military service. Last month there were 5,000 applications, 2,000 more than ever before recorded in time of peace.

There is no longer any apprehension on the part of the army officers as to the possibility of obtaining all the recruits needed to fill the ranks to the authorized strength.

Homely People "More Sensible."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to J. A. Brown's query in THE TIMES as to why homely people require more fresh air than good-looking people, permit me to state that they do not require more fresh air; they desire it because they are sensible enough to appreciate its importance. Homely people, as we all know, are more sensible than good-looking people. They are also more fastidious, as can be seen in any restaurant. The very thought of breathing air that is not pure and fresh and clean is abhorrent to them.

If J. A. Brown will look at the homely people out on the deck more carefully he will see that they are better looking at close range. They have bright eyes, clear skins, and a color that won't rub off, all of which contribute as largely to good looks as handsome features, which can be fashioned by almost any one out of clay or mud.

I. B. WHITE.

New York, Dec. 19, 1913.

YUDOU SHOPPERLI.

Yudou Shopperli—may the tribe increase—
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace
And saw within the moonlight in his room,
Making it rich, like Christmas trees in bloom,
St. Nicholas writing in a book of gold.
Exceeding peace had made Shopperli bold,
And to the presence in the room he said:
"What writest thou?" The vision raised his head,
And, with a look made of good-cheer accord,
Answered: "The names of those who love the Lord."
"And is mine one?" said Youdo. "Nay, not so,"
Replied St. Nicholas. Youdo spoke more low,
But cheerily still, and said: "I pray thee, then,
Write me as one that loves his fellowmen."
St. Nicholas wrote and vanished. The next night
He came again, with a great wakening light
And showed the names of those whom love of God had blessed—
And lo, Shopperli's name led all the rest.

W. J. LAMPTON.

FIND DISPENSARIES ARE INEFFICIENT

Investigating Committee Calls on Board of Estimate to Compel a Reform of System Here.

DOCTORS ARE CARELESS

And Patients with Contagious Diseases Are Not Isolated—Poor Told to "See a Doctor."

The "inefficient treatment of patients" and the "wasted effort" found generally in the hospital dispensaries throughout this city have been called to the attention of the Board of Estimate in a report made by the Hospital Investigation Committee, of which Borough President George McAneny is Chairman. The report recommends a complete reorganization of the hospital dispensary as it is usually conducted in this city.

As typical of the dispensaries which the committee found inadequate, the report cites the one maintained at Gouverneur Hospital. In the dispensary there an investigator saw 162 patients treated by two physicians in the women's clinic in one hour and thirty minutes. It was found that persons suffering from contagious and communicable diseases were allowed to mingle with other patients in the waiting room before they were examined, and that many of them, after they had been examined, were told to "go to a doctor," notwithstanding the fact that most of them were unable to pay a physician's fee. Borough President McAneny said of the investigation yesterday:

"The Hospital Investigation Committee has made a constructive investigation to find out if possible whether conditions could be improved if an appropriation was made for their improvement, or whether bad conditions resulted from lack of management. The committee did not start out to find fault, but to improve conditions."

In the first report the treatment of "out-patients" is said to be "hasty and unsatisfactory." But the report adds:

"This is owing, no doubt, in a measure, to the cramped quarters in which the Out-Patient Department is operated, but with the new building which is now being planned it is hoped to obviate many of the shortcomings herein noted."

Then the report says:

> The first 1,000 cases that came to the Gouverneur Out-Patient Department during the first two weeks in January, 1913, were taken in order from the registers of the children's, general medical, gynecological, and nose, throat and ear clinics. Every one of these patients was visited and the address given in the books and information gathered regarding the home and financial conditions, number of visits to Gouverneur Out-Patient Department, result of treatment, and subsequent disposition of the case. Several days at intervals during a period covering three months were spent in observing the conditions in the dispensary itself.
>
> Many patients are admitted to a clinic room at the same time, and when the room is thus crowded the physician in many instances makes no attempt at the examine the patients, but only prescribes some medication on the basis of their reply to his question: "What's the matter with you?" On March 15, 1913, an investigator saw 162 patients treated by two physicians in the female medical clinic in one hour and thirty minutes. In the room used as a children's clinic of 1144 square feet another investigator counted 36 patients being treated at one time.
>
> Of the fifty-three doctors and physicians comprising the staff of the Gouverneur Out-Patient Department, 55 per cent. have their private offices located within the immediate neighborhood of Gouverneur. Their private patients are drawn, in the main, from the same district as the dispensary patients.
>
> In 14.1 per cent. of the cases the patients, when questioned in their homes, stated that no physical examination was given them. The greatest percentage was in the general medical clinic, where 22.6 per cent. of the cases had not been examined; in the gynecological clinic 16.3 per cent. of the patients were not examined.
>
> In 28.6 per cent. of the cases visited, the patients, dissatisfied with the treatment at Gouverneur, had gone to other dispensaries or to private physicians. In 23.5 per cent. of these cases, the patients stated that the private physicians found the disease to be different from the diagnosis of the Gouverneur doctors. These alleged wrong diagnoses involved cases of pneumonia, scarlet fever, and diphtheria.

The committee has submitted suggestions for the reorganization of these Out-Patient Departments of the hospitals to the Board of Estimate.

HOSPITAL NEEDS MORE ROOM

Jewish Maternity Institution Will Try to Raise $75,000.

The annual meeting of the Jewish Maternity Hospital, 270 East Broadway, was held yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Philip Jaches presided. It was brought out at the meeting that the hospital is greatly in need of more room for patients. A committee was app

JAY GOULD'S COROT VALUED AT $80,000

Edwin Gould Takes It as His Share of Personalty Left by His Father.

DIVISION LONG DELAYED

W. A. Clark's Purchase of a Corot for $85,000 Is the Record Price —Appraisers Disagree.

The painting by Jean Baptiste Camille Corot, entitled "Une Danse Antique," owned by the late Jay Gould, was recently appraised by experts in this city to be worth anywhere from $80,000 to more than $100,000. The story of its present value came out recently with reports of the appraisal of the personal estate left by Jay Gould at the country seat of Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard, known as Lyndhurst. The picture was one of the last painted by the famous artist. It was exhibited shortly after his death in 1875 at the Salon, and about a year later it was bought by Mr. Gould for about $30,000. It was brought here and hung on the wall at Lyndhurst. From the first it attracted general admiration.

The picture represents a landscape, and in the middle ground are three female figures, dancing in a wood. All about them are the dim, sombre tints of evening. Mr. Gould had altogether about 135 pictures of one sort or another, but this was the best of them. Edwin Gould didn't know what it was worth, except what his father paid for it. He liked the picture so much, however, that he said he would be willing to take it as his share of the personal estate. Finally, he got it with this understanding.

A clause in Mr. Gould's will provided that his daughter Helen should have the use of Lynahurst "free of all taxes, and of all the furniture, books, paintings, and household contents therein," and also the sum of $16,000 a month until his youngest child should come of age. Mr. Gould explained that this provision was made with the expectation that his minor children, Anna and Frank J., as well as Howard, would make their home with their sister Helen.

Frank J. Gould became of age in 1899, but nothing was said about any division of the personal estate. It was said that the whole matter had escaped the attention of the members of the family until Miss Helen Gould was about to be married to Finley J. Shepard. Then the will was read again and the division was prepared for by the employment of experts. The "Antique Dance" also came in for appraisal. The first appraisal was said to fix the value of the picture at about $65,000, another appraiser said it was worth $80,000 and other appraisals lifted this value to more than $100,000. It was said, however, that the value was permitted to remain, for the purposes of the appraisal, at $80,000.

It was also said that this was more than Edwin Gould was entitled to as his share, and that he had the option of returning the picture for disposal, so that an equitable division could be made or in paying over to the other heirs the excess value of the picture. It was said that he kept the picture and adjusted the matter afterward with his brothers and sisters.

In the general division Mrs. [illegible] got all of the religious books [illegible] number of several hundred. [illegible] all of small value. The most valuable of them were three missals said to be worth about $125 each. The Princess de Sagan (Miss Anna Gould) got two volumes of Audubon, worth about $2,000, while a number of volumes on witchcraft were taken by one of the sons.

An expert appraiser said that if the Corot mentioned in the Gould collection was worth more than $85,000 it was the most valuable Corot in existence. He said he was familiar with the picture.

"It is about five feet by four in size," he said, "and is very beautiful. One of the Corot pictures was bought by the French Government for the Louvre in 1911 for $50,000. The public did not bid against the Government, which accounts for the low price for which it sold. This picture came from the Dolfus collection and was called the 'Woman with Pearls.' Another Corot, the Dance, Dance of the Times, was sold to an American in 1911, by M. Arnold, a dealer, for $62,000. The French appraised this picture at $10,000, and the American appraisal was $67,000. The latter figure, I think, is nearer the right mark.

"W. A. Clark owns two Corots. One is called 'Solitude,' which he bought at the sale of the Marquis Lanolfor Carreno in 1912 for $77,000, and the other, 'Lake Nemi,' which he paid $85,000 for in the same year. The latter price was the record up to that time."

D. H. Taylor of the law firm of Taylor, Knowles & Hack, one of George J. Gould's attorneys, was asked about the appraisal of the Gould personal estate at Lyndhurst. He expressed surprise that anything was known about it, but would not give any other facts about the division of the personal property.

Mr. Mackay in New Home.

Clarence H. Mackay, the little Misses Katherine and Ellin Mackay, and Master John W. Mackay have moved into 1 East Sixty-second Street, the John R. Drexel house, which Mr. Mackay has leased on a yearly rental.

Put Your Money

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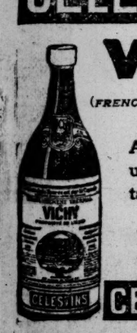

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BALL OF THE FINE ARTS.

Beaux Arts Architects to Give First Dance at the Astor.

Architects, painters, musicians, authors, and those who have won distinction in the drama and the dance will take part in the Ball of the Fine Arts, which will be held in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor on Feb. 20, under the auspices of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects. The society, which is composed of American architects who studied in the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, is planning to make this the most artistic entertainment of the kind ever given in New York.

Under the direction of Lloyd Warren and a committee composed of many leading architects of the city, elaborate plans are being made for a Venetian fête, which will mark the climax of the ball at midnight. There will be a pageant in which various groups of artists will march to the stage bearing floats symbolic of the culture of Venice during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. This will be followed by a tableau, "Venice Enthroned," after the painting of that name by Paul Veronese, now in the Doge's Palace, Venice.

This is the first ball that the Society of Beaux Arts Architects has ever given, and 1,500 invitations will be issued. All the boxes will be decorated to represent Venetian logettas, and the loggia of honor will be set aside for the President and Mrs. Wilson, the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, and the Mayor and Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel.

The entire ballroom will be decorated in Venetian style, under the direction of a committee, of which James Monroe Hewlett is Chairman, and Louis Tiffany, Albert Herter, and John W. Alexander are members.

The committee in charge of the costumes for the ball is composed of William N. Taylor, Chairman; Joseph Howland Hunt, and Donn Barber. The Pageant Committee consists of George S. Chappell, Chairman; Lloyd Warren, Henry Hornbostel, and Arthur Ware.

The object of the ball is to raise funds for the society's educational activities.

MISS LOUISE CAREY ENGAGED

Baltimore Society Girl to Marry Dr. Rosett, a Socialist.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 21.—Miss Louise Carey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis King Carey, leaders in the most exclusive circles of Baltimore society, and Dr. Joshua Rosett, a radical Socialist physician, will be married in January. Miss Carey's father, while declining to make any statement, did not deny that the engagement would soon be announced. The honeymoon will be spent in Italy.

Miss Carey and Dr. Rosett have been thrown into each other's company continuously during the last two years through their activities in social work, and it has been observed that Dr. Rosett's attentions to Miss Carey have gradually become less impersonal and more romantic.

By virtue of the high position in society which her family occupies and her own attractions of person and character, Miss Carey has been greatly admired. Both she and her sister, Miss Margaret Carey, have displayed great interest in social betterment work, and have taken a prominent part in it, not only in this city, but in New York and elsewhere.

Dr. Rosett is 38 years old and is divorced from his first wife. The custody of his children was given to the wife.

CENTURY OPERA PLANS.

Milton Aborn Explains How the Extension Will Work Out.

Milton Aborn, co-manager of the Century Opera Company with his brother, Sargent Aborn, said last night that a misunderstanding of the purposes of the opera company had arisen, following its announcement that the plan would be extended to Philadelphia to provide for that city a duplicate of the Century Opera Company.

"The working out of the scheme," said Mr. Aborn, "will not at all prejudice the interests of the Century Opera House, but will advance them. Instead of making the task twice as hard, it will in reality make it twice as easy. Say, for instance, that one company is giving a performance this week in New York of 'Aida' and another in Philadelphia of 'Faust.' Now, we can bring the Philadelphia company to New York and send the New York company to Philadelphia the following week, and each company will be ready for the second week with very little rehearsing.

"Under the present plan the New York company would have to be rehearsing 'Faust' while it was presenting 'Aida,' and the new plan will relieve every one of this strain, while most of our energy concentrated on the opera that is being presented, because there are two weeks to rehearse a new opera instead of one. Moreover, we do not expect to extend to any other city than Philadelphia next season, but will confine our works to New York and that city. We expect the new plan to be a decided benefit to the Century Opera House in New York."

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Three Transatlantic Liners.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

AMERIKA (Hamburg)—Miss R. F. Allison, R. L. Baker, Mrs. L. C. de Belmonti, S. D. Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bowne, Lloyd Chipman, A. H. Cobden, Mrs. W. E. Corey, J. W. Coulston, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Davis, J. C. Dudley, J. A. Field, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gunther Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Jean Gerardy, F. H. Glover, Mrs. Orden Goelet, H. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Jenkins, Miss E. L. Tanabee, Mrs. Price Collier, C. A. Pope, Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Levy, Major and Mrs. Clarke S. Smith, W. H. Stanley, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Capt. W. H. Wheeler, and Mrs. T. Wolf Tone.

PRETORIA (Hamburg)—Miss A. Carter, J. W. Hammer, Miss K. Oswald, Dr. R. Pettit, Mrs. Lotti Post, and Mrs. C. Webster.

LORRAINE (Havre)—W. A. Edgar, V. R. M. Green, M. Hatch, Mrs. J. Jocelyn, W. Notman, Mrs. W. S. Stearns, F. C. Belhand, and Mrs. A. Daglish.

Dinner to Welcome Judge Cullen.

A dinner to welcome the return to Brooklyn of Edgar M. Cullen, retiring Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, who given on Saturday night by St. Clair McKelway at his home, 21 Monroe Place, Brooklyn. The other guests were Bishop Greer, Alton B. Parker, Chief Judge-elect Willard Bartlett, Oscar S. Straus, Seth Low, President John H. Finley of the State Board of Education, George McAneny, Dr. Talcott Williams, the Rev. J. H. Melish, Col. William Hester, S. W. Boocock, Frederick P. Bellamy, William N. Dykman, Oswald Garrison Villard, R. C. E. Brown, and Dr. A. J. McCorkle. On Dec. 20, 1908, Dr. McKelway gave a dinner to Chief Judge Cullen on the eve of assuming his duties.

The People's Choral Union.

The People's Choral Union, which had not appeared in public for several years, gave a performance last evening of Handel's "Messiah," under the direction of Edward J. Marquard in Carnegie Hall. There are memories of this organization's singing in previous years, not only with enthusiasm and vigor, but also with precise knowledge and adequate mastery of its music. Once it gave a really superb performance of "Elijah." There was enthusiasm in last evening's performance, but it did not in the other respects reach the standard that the People's Choral Union has established for itself. The more difficult choruses were not very creditably sung. The solo quartet was made up of Mme. Caroline Hudson-Alexander, Mme. Gleska Nichols, Mr. Frank Ormsby, and Mr. Clifford Cairns. There was an orchestra of fifty, whose powers were not equal to the task set before it, and Frank L. Sealy played the organ.

Wagner-Tschaikowsky Programme.

A Wagner-Tschaikowsky programme was given by the Philharmonic Society at Madison Square Garden last night at a concert, in which it had the assistance of Leo Slezak, tenor, and the chorus of the Liederkranz Society, of which Arthur Claassen is director. The concert was given by The Evening Mail in conjunction with the Wage Earners' Theatre League and Theatre Centre for Schools. Mr. Slezak sang two numbers, including the Prize Song from "Die Meistersinger" and the "Narrative" from "Lohengrin." The Liederkranz chorus sang the Bridal Chorus from "Lohengrin" and another from "Die Meistersinger." The orchestra played the overtures to "Rienzi" and "Tannhäuser" and the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre" of Wagner. Of Tschaikowsky's works it performed the "Marche Slave," the second number of the Fifth Symphony, and the Overture, "1812."

BROOKLYN WELCOME A SURPRISE TO TAFT

Crowd in Street Calls Loudly for Speech and He Talks from Automobile.

PRAISE FOR Y. M. C. A. WORK

Politicians Have Been Quick to Take Advantage of New Spirit of Brotherhood, He Says.

Ex-President William Howard Taft went over to Brooklyn yesterday afternoon to talk before the Bedford Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and found himself in the midst of conditions which usually prevail at a political rally. Mr. Taft had expected to slip quietly in a side door, deliver his lecture on the "Worldwide Influence of the Young Men's Christian Association," and hurry back to Manhattan for supper. His Brooklyn hosts, however, had different plans arranged for him.

The auditorium of the association building seats about 700 persons, and it was filled early by those who held tickets. Outside the building a crowd of more than 1,500 blocked traffic in Bedford Avenue and Monroe Street, and as Mr. Taft's automobile appeared he got a rousing cheer. Despite the best efforts of the Headquarters detectives under Acting Capt. Coughlan, who were sent there as an escort, the crowd surrounded the automobile and called upon the ex-President lustily to address the overflow meeting. After his first surprise at the reception, Mr. Taft seemed to enjoy the situation immensely. With a smile he signaled the crowd to be quiet, and then gave a ten-minute talk.

To the crowd in the auditorium Mr. Taft talked earnestly for an hour and a half about the Y. M. C. A. work here and abroad and of the great brotherhood of man movement, which he believed was growing steadily. Then with the most apparent good nature he let slip a remark which many in the audience thought was directed at Col. Roosevelt. It was, of course, impossible, he said, to have the spirit of universal brotherhood animate the people without politicians seizing upon it and making themselves the leaders of the movement.

"You see," said Mr. Taft as the crowd broke into laughter, "I have been a politician myself and I know about these things."

Early in his address Mr. Taft also caused some amusement by asserting that all men must learn the practical lessons of life by bitter experience. Those who assumed the head of a movement for the first time, he added good naturedly, could learn their lessons only in one way, by the bitter experience which was sure to be their lot.

Mr. Taft praised the Y. M. C. A. work abroad as one of the most potent aids in the general missionary work of to-day. "In my opinion," said Mr. Taft, "we are in the midst of a great movement, and in the last decade there has been a great growth in the spirit of brotherhood among men. For years we have been in the chase for the dollar at such a pace that many of us have become hard hearted and have not bothered about the fellow who was left behind. Now a feeling of shame is coming over us in this chase.

"Examples of effective work have come to us in communities where men who enjoyed the benefits of the Y. M. C. A. were far away from home," he said. "It is true that the country boy coming to the city, where temptations lie everywhere for young men, finds just such surroundings as are provided. But when you go into the Orient, far away even from the neighborhood influence, the temptations and immoralities and the general looseness of life, trip a man up. There is nothing to help strain him and then he is gone. I have seen so many of these cases in the Philipines that I feel that anything I can do for the Y. M. C. A. I should do."

Large sums had been raised in Manila for the Y. M. C. A. work, said Mr. Taft, because the business men knew that the Y. M. C. A. was helping their business by making the men they hired moral and forceful.

"And why do the railroads have their Y. M. C. A. buildings? Are they not soulless corporations?" he asked. "It is because they keep the men better men for their purposes, as well as better men for society.

"When we went to the Isthmus we put 50,000 men there. You can't do that and just let them settle. You have got to furnish them churches, clubs, and other helpful influences. It is well known that this Government is separated from the church, but some money has to be spent for churches and ministers just in the Government's interests. When we did it on the Isthmus there were some who got excited and said that we were spending money in a way that would result in our impeachment."

Y. M. C. A. secretaries, said Mr. Taft, had been placed in charge of the clubs provided on the Isthmus because they were men experienced in the work of keeping men from falling the victim of the temptations.

"I respect the profession of the Y. M. C. A. secretary as I do any great profession which helps men to be better in life," he said.

One great feature of the Y. M. C. A., said Mr. Taft, was the impression it made on non-Christians.

"I dedicated a building in Shanghai," he said, "and much of the money to build it was taken from the pockets of the Chinese mandarins who are not Christians. But they had seen the influence for good of the association work on the Oriental boys.

"The work in foreign countries by the Y. M. C. A. is in the nature of missionary work and it has some great advantages. It does not cause the question sometimes asked of missionaries: 'If you are all brothers in Christianity, why are there so many denominations and why is there often so much trouble between you?'"

Mr. Taft said that he was a great believer in foreign missions and said that to his mind the number of converts reported in statistical reports by no means represented the good accomplished. It was the impression left wherever the missionaries went that "there was some good in those foreign devils, after all." In China, he said, the missionary work was having a profound effect and the Chinese were responding to the influence. He knew, he said, of several occasions when the Bishops of different churches had been called into consultation by high State officials in China.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

needs money for Christmas comforts and its general work. A Christmas gift of Fifty Dollars enables the Society to rescue some poor, homeless waif and provide a good family home for it in the country. Contributions are solicited for this purpose, as well as to provide the thousands of poor children who attend the Industrial Schools and the homeless boys and girls in our lodging houses with Christmas dinners, toys, shoes, and clothing, &c.

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MIMI AGUGLIA ARRIVES.

Italian Actress and Her Company Will Play in Tragedy Here.

Mimi Aguglia, the Italian actress, arrived yesterday from Buenos Aires on the Lamport & Holt steamship Verdi with her company, which included eighteen grown persons, three children, and seven monkeys. On her previous visit to New York, five years ago, Signora Aguglia said her company was called "the Sicilian Players," and they performed in the Sicilian dialect.

"This time we are Italian players," she said, "and we shall appear in tragedies like 'Salome' and 'Electra.'"

The first appearance of the company will be to-night at the Comedy Theatre in "Salome," which will be given as a curtain-raiser to "The Marriage Game."

When the Verdi arrived at her pier in Brooklyn yesterday aftrenoon a delegation of 100 Italians was waiting to greet the players. Gustavo Cechini, the advance agent, who left the company in Buenos Aires six weeks ago, was on the pier to welcome his wife, a sister of Mimi Aguglia, and their baby boy, who is a month old.

As soon as the gangway to the pier had been made fast the nurse led the company of players from the ship bearing the baby on a pink silk pillow trimmed with ribbons of all colors, and hanging tassels. The father was so anxious to see his baby that he climbed under the ropes, and took the infant and pillow from the nurse, and carried it up the pier amid the cheers of his countrymen. Cechini's joyous parade was checked by the immigration officials, who made him bring the baby back to the Verdi while he proved that he was the legal husband of Teresa, who is a member of the company.

Mimi Aguglia, according to her countrymen on the pier, is one of the most fiery actresses on the Italian stage. "When Mimi has finished a tragedy," said one of them, "there is no one left alive but the prompter."

In her absence from America the actress says she has learned to speak English, and she will give a performance of "Salome" before leaving New York, supported by American actors.

STRAUSS AT CENTURY.

"Der Rosenkavalier" Suite Given at Regular Sunday Concert.

A suite of numbers from Richard Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier" was the novelty heard last night at the Century Opera House concert. Alfred Szendrei conducted. The suite is largely made up of the waltz numbers from Strauss's work and did not contain much of the music that was a big task for the Metropolitan orchestra to perform at the recent performances. There was something of the matter last night with the celesta that is supposed to make the striking effect when the motive of the rose is sounded, and in the transposition the real effect was lost. But Mr. Szendrei obtained an acceptable performance of the work and had evidently studied carefully its inner voices.

The management is evidently finding that the presentation of whole scenes and acts from operas meets with favor, and with the exception of the orchestral numbers, the whole programme was made up of them last night. The prison scene from "Il Trovatore" (was given by Ivy Scott, Walter Wheatley, Morton Adkins, and Jayne Herbert, and the third act of "The Tales of Hoffmann," with John Bardsley, Beatrice La Palme, Jayne Herbert, Morton Adkins, William Schuster, Frank Phillips, and Florence Coughlan. Morgan Kingston and Phoebe Crosby sang the Bridal Scene from "Lohengrin." The orchestral numbers, besides Strauss's suite, were the hymn and march from "Aida" and the "Ride of the Valkyries" from "Die Walküre." Carlo Nicosia and Josef Pasternack also conducted.

FRITZ KREISLER PLAYS.

Violinist Heard in Wienianski Concerto at Metropolitan Concert.

Fritz Kreisler was the principal soloist at the Metropolitan Opera House concert last night. He played Wieniawski's Concerto No. 2, with accompaniment of the orchestra, and a group of other compositions to piano accompaniments by Anna Case, Paul Althouse, and Dinh Gilly of the opert company sang, and the orchestra was under the direction of Richard Hageman. Mr. Kreisler was at his best, and the audience responded to his playing with the greatest enthusiasm. As usual, he gave no cause for abating the superlatives that are customarily used when commenting on his playing. He is that kind of artist who can make, and did make last night, an event out of the performance of the Wieniawski concerto, in which there is not the greatest depths of musical feeling.

His smaller numbers were a Chanson and Meditation by Cottenet, full of charm on account of the always unexpected course of the melodic line; his own "Caprice Viennois," where there are double stops of real meaning, and Tartini's famous "Variations." The violinist was compelled to repeat the caprice, and added two encores at the end of the group.

Mr. Gilly sang the "Eri tu" aria from "Un Ballo in Maschera" and two songs, Miss Case sang "Charmant Oiseau," with flute obbligato by Giuseppe Brugnoli, and three songs, and Mr. Althouse sang "Che gelida manina" from "La Bohème." The orchestra had several numbers, and Mr. Hageman is to be credited with a good accompaniment to the concerto.

METROPOLITAN EXPLAINS.

Only Minor Interior Alterations at Opera House Being Considered.

Otto H. Kahn, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Opera Company, said last night that the structural changes considered for the Opera House were only of minor importance, involving the interior of the building solely, and did not affect the exterior, as reported yesterday. Mr. Kahn's statement read as follows:

"The published reports as to alterations to the Metropolitan Opera House are untrue. Consideration has been given for some time to the question of the desirability and practicability of certain minor modifications, but these only concern the inside of the house. Moreover, nothing whatever has as yet been decided, either on the part of the Metropolitan Opera Company as to whether it would recommend such modifications if found practicable, or on the part of the owners of the house, the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company, as to whether they would desire them to be made."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Thirty couples have entered in the prize waltz contest for the Sebastian trophy and the Mae Murray prize to be awarded at the Jardin de Danse on the New York Theatre roof to-night.

The annual Christmas entertainment for the benefit of the Stage Children's Fund will take place on Sunday night at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre.

John McGhie, who has been the musical director for "Sweethearts," has been engaged by H. H. Frazee to conduct "Ioie," the new musical comedy made from Robert W. Chambers's story of the same name by the novelist and Ben Teal. It will be presented at the Longacre Theatre on Monday night.

A souvenir portfolio of photographs of Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson will be presented to every one attending that actor's performance of "Othello" to-night at the Shubert Theatre.

Taylor Holmes of the "Oh, I Say!" company is to be the guest of honor at the meeting of the Theatre Club to-morrow at the Hotel Astor. The topic to be discussed at the meeting is "Farce."

A moving picture play called "Sixty Years a Queen," reproducing many of the important events during the reign of the late Queen Victoria of England, was shown yesterday afternoon to an invited audience in the north ballroom of the Hotel Astor.

The annual meeting, to be followed by a supper and entertainment, of the Theatre Treasurers' Club of America will be held next Saturday night at Reisenweber's Hotel.

There will be a Christmas entertainment on the stage of Wallack's Theatre Christmas afternoon following the matinee there for the children playing "General John Regan" at the Hudson Theatre.

A theatre party will be held to-night at the Palace Theatre in honor of Lai Mon Kim, the Chinese tenor. The Chinese Consul-General of New York, the Secretary of the Chinese Legation at Washington, and all the leading New York Chinese merchants will make up the party. After the performance a dinner will be given in honor of the singer.

Lydia Kyasht, the Russian dancer, who will soon be seen in New York at one of the Shubert theatres, in "The Spectre of the Rose," "Harlequin," and "Bluebird," sailed from Liverpool on the Campania on Saturday and is due here in New York next Saturday or Sunday.

GASQUET REPLIES TO REV. DR. STIRES

Discusses Second Phase of the Reformation After Challenge from Pulpit.

ASKS THAT FACTS BE FACED

Otherwise, He Says, Prayers for Christian Unity Will Have Force Only of Sentimental Utterances.

Abbot Dom Gasquet, President of the English Benedictines, said in his sermon at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday that those who pray for Christian unity should face the facts frankly if their prayer is to be anything more than sentiment. It was the last of his series of four sermons on the English Reformation.

"The main lines of departure from the Catholic faith along which the Reformation moved," he said, "were those which I have indicated. A return can only be contemplated by frankly facing the issues. To-day we find men of the highest intelligence and good faith claiming to have the same Christian sacrifice and the same sacrificing priests as the Catholic Church, and they are using a communion service from which of set purpose every notion of oblation and sacrifice has been ruthlessly removed, and their ministers are ordained by an ordinal which designedly was composed to express the rejection of the sacrificial character of the Christian priest. The prayer for Christian unity must go up from every heart, but if it is to be something more than sentiment, the facts must be faced frankly and with courage.

"Mainly there were only three principles of the Catholic Church which were attacked by the upholders of the Reformation doctrines. The Papal supremacy over the Church, the safeguard of unity of faith and a mark of the Church Christ established in this world; the Christian Sacrifice of the Mass, attacked and swept away by the reformers, and the priesthood in its sacrificial character, which was the necessary consequence of the eucharistic doctrine upheld by the German and English reformers.

"There were, of course, many minor points of Catholic belief and practice which were attacked and destroyed in the days of the Reformation; such, for example, as the devotion to the Mother of God and the Saints, and the long-established custom of blessed ashes and candles and the creeping to the Cross on Good Friday."

In a reply to one of Abbot Gasquet's sermons Dr. Ernest M. Stires of St. Thomas's Church challenged him to discuss the second phase of the Reformation at the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth, and this was the subject for the historical part of Abbot Gasquet's sermon yesterday. He said that religious difficulties revived with Queen Mary's premature death. At first it was not generally known whether Elizabeth would remain stanch to the old religion or favor the new, although there were suspicions that she was inclined to the latter.

"She was welcomed as sovereign by all parties, Catholic as well as Protestant, and no one now, I believe, credits the silly story that she was forced into the arms of the reformers by the refusal of the Pope to recognize her as lawful Queen.

"One of the first measures proposed to Parliament at the beginning of the new reign was the act of Royal Supremacy. Its object was of course to do away with the spiritual supremacy of the Pope, and substituted that of the Crown, and a stringent oath was to be required of all holding any office in the State. By this every adherent of the old faith was deliberately excluded from any and every position in the Church and State."

Abbot Gasquet said that the unfettered Church of England, the Bishops, clergy, and teaching bodies, boldly declared for the old Catholic faith, but that the power was in the hands of those who desired the "alteration of religion," and that the alteration was effected mainly by three acts of Parliament. The substitution of the communion service for the mass, he said, was passed by a majority of three votes and without the support of a single spiritual peer, the Bishops to the last man opposing the bill. "There can be no doubt," said the speaker, "that had not ten Sees been vacant at the time the attempt to change the religion a second time would have been defeated."

The second Parliamentary reconstruction of religion was followed by systematic attempts to stamp out the Catholic priesthood and by centuries of persecution in which hundreds of priests were put to death by law for having said mass.

"It was the mass that mattered," said Abbot Gasquet, quoting one of the present English Cabinet Ministers. "Looking back to those days of darkness and despair, it seems impossible to believe that any remnant of those who would not bow their knees to Baal could survive the system by which it was hoped to crush them. And when liberty of conscience was at last accorded it was more in the spirit of compassion than in any expectation that they could revive and live again that it was given. As well might the world think that the worship of Pan or of Jupiter would spring again into life as that the poor, despised dying Catholics could grow once more into a position of respect and influence, reasserting and publicly upholding the principles of the Catholic faith."

MRS. M. P. WILDER DIES.

Wife of Entertainer Passes Away in a Hospital.

Mrs. Marshall P. Wilder, wife of the noted entertainer, died late on Saturday night at the Misericordia Hospital, 531 East Eighty-sixth Street, from a complication of diseases. The two children of the couple, Marshall P., Jr., aged 7 years, and Grace Isabella, 8 years old, are in the Wilder home at Atlantic City, and had not been told of their mother's death last night.

Mrs. Wilder was Miss Sophia Cornell Hanks, a daughter of Dr. E. F. Hanks, a dentist, of 336 Sixth Avenue. She was 35 years old. She had recently written "The Golden Lotus," a book which she was dramatizing. It dealt with China, and it was understood that Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree would produce it.

HENRY LEWIS MUHS.

Wealthy Beef Packer of Paterson Dies of Pneumonia.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 21.—Henry Lewis Muhs, the wealthy beef packer of Paterson and Passaic, died to-day after a week's illness from pneumonia at his residence on the High Mountain Road in North Haledon.

Mr. Muhs was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1850. He came to America and started manufacturing sausages in Hackensack in 1868. He had large beef packeries at both Paterson and Passaic. He is survived by his widow, three daughters, and two sons.

Obituary Notes.

HERBERT GARDNER, Eastern Pennsylvania salesman for the American Steel and Wire Company, and for fifteen years with that concern, died yesterday of kidney trouble at the German Hospital, in this city. He was well known in the steel and wire trade in Pennsylvania. He was born thirty-nine years ago in Mafawan, N. J., and lived in Orange, N. J.

State Representative BENJAMIN F. SULLIVAN of Boston, Mass., a leader in legislation providing for the East Boston tunnel, died yesterday.

FRANK S. HULL, one of the publishers of The Newburg Journal, died on Saturday at his home, 602 West 155th Street.

JOHN ROBERT GRAINGER of 305 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, died on Saturday following an operation for intestinal trouble. He was born in Plymouth, England, but passed most of his life in Brooklyn. During the civil war he served as Chief Gunner on several of the Union ships.

CORNELIA PETTY WHITE, wife of the Rev. Isaac B. White, died at Oakhurst, N. J., on Saturday of spinal meningitis. She was 74 years old.

CHARLES H. STALLMAN, President of the City Bank of York, Penn.; Controller of the city, and head of a wholesale tobacco firm, died at his home in York yesterday. He was 73 years old.

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OFFERS BATAILLE PLAY.

French Drama Society Gives Dress Rehearsal of "La Vierge Folle."

The French Drama Society gave a dress rehearsal before an invited audience last night at the Harris Theatre of "La Vierge Folle," by Henry Bataille, and "Le Passant," by François Coppée. The plays, which will be given at a regular public performance this afternoon, were presented by a company of Parisian actors and actresses under the direction of Mme. Yorska, the pupil of Sarah Bernhardt. She was assisted by Beverly Sitgreaves, the American actress. Others in the company included Marie Horton, Georgette Passedoit, Nane Defrance, Marie de la Motte, Alda de Anchoritz, Ernest Perrin, José Rubin, and M. Verneuil.

Mme. Yorska is the daughter of a former Russian Ambassador, and was born in this city. Under her direction the French Drama Society of New York will present a series of French plays this season. The society has the support of many persons prominent in society, and last night's dress rehearsal was largely attended.

The society was founded by Lucien L. Bonheur. The plays to be presented include "La Rafale," by Henri Bernstein; "La Visite de Noces," by Alexander Dumas, fils; "Andromaque," by Jean Racine; "Le Baiser," by Theodore de Banville; "L'Instinct," by Henry Kisemackers, and "Vingt Minutes à New York," by William Harlette.

MRS. DE ZAYAS DIES.

Wife of Wealthy Cuban Stricken at Table at Hotel Wolcott.

Mrs. Leocadie de Zayas, wife of Gen. José de Zayas, a wealthy retired Cuban merchant, died suddenly at the breakfast table yesterday morning in the Hotel Wolcott. According to her son, O. A. Zayas of the brokerage firm of Keane, Zayas & Potts, at 15 Broad Street, his mother's death was caused by heart disease. She was 71 years old. Her husband is now in Cuba, having sailed a week ago last Saturday to visit his mother, who is seriously ill. Word was sent to him yesterday of his wife's death here.

Gen. and Mrs. de Zayas had been accustomed for several years past to spend the Summers in Paris and the Winters in this city. It was in Paris last Summer that Mrs. de Zayas first complained of heart trouble. Recently she seemed so much better that her husband had no anxiety in leaving her while he visited his mother in Cuba.

Besides her husband and son, O. A. Zayas, she is survived by another son, H. Zayas. Neither son uses the "de" in spelling his name, although the parents clung to the old Spanish form. Interment will be made in this country, although plans for the funeral have not yet been decided upon.

Frederick Potter Thorp.

Frederick Potter Thorp, a consulting engineer, died yesterday in St. Luke's Hospital after a week's illness from peritonitis. Mr. Thorp was New York representative for the Power and Mining Machinery Company, with offices at 115 Broadway, and the Westinghouse Church & Kerr Company, engineers, with offices at 37 Wall Street. His home was at 400 Riverside Drive.

He was born in Wyandotte, Mich., in 1868, and was the nephew of O. W. Potter of Chicago and brother-in-law of Frank E. Kirby, the shipbuilder of Detroit. Mr. Thorp was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the Engineers' Club. He is survived by his wife and a 14-year-old son.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BROSEN.—Dec. 18, Newark, N. J., to Mr. and Mrs. Brosen, a son.

EPSTEIN.—Dec. 16, 550 West 147th St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Epstein, a daughter.

HORWITZ.—Dec. 19, 926 Southern Boulevard, to Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Horwitz, a daughter.

LIVINGSTON.—Dec. 18, 1,864 7th Av., to Mr. and Mrs. D. Livingston, a son.

ROSENBERG.—Dec. 19, 412 East 79th St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Rosenberg, a son.

ROSENSCHEIN.—Dec. 14, 220 West 110th St., to Mr. and Mrs. B. Rosenschein, a son.

SIEGEL.—Dec. 16, 161 West 140th St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Siegel, a son.

STRAUSS.—Dec. 17, 601 West 149th St., to Mr. and Mrs. L. I. Strauss, a son.

Engaged.

AMEL—HIRSH.—Tillie Hirsh to Louis W. Amel.

BOCK—BLOCH.—Emelie Bloch to Alfred Bock.

CASSLER—POLLACK.—Leah Pollack to George J. Cassler.

DUSCHNES—FALK.—Olga Falk to William Duschnes.

FALK—BAEHR.—Sadie Baehr to Jack P. Falk of Chicago.

FISCHMAN—GROCH.—Fannie Groch to Jacob Fischman.

GOTTLIEB—LASKER.—Rosalind Lasker to Dr. Mark J Gottlieb.

GROSSMAN—DAVIDSON.—Lillian Davidson to Isadore Grossman.

HEYMANN—SCHMID.—Celia Schmid to Ralph Heymann.

IGNATOFF—RADNITZ.—Minnie Radnitz to David Ignatoff.

JACOB—LEVY.—Ruth Levy to Sydney Jacob.

KAIM—RAIVES.—Hazel Raives to George Kaim.

KIMMELSTEIL—POLLATSCHEK.—Irene S. Pollatschek to Julien Kimmelstell.

KLEE—WOLDER.—Ray Wolder to Milton Klee.

LEVEEN—ROSENBLATT.—Hannah Rosenblatt to Elias F. Leveen.

LIEBERMAN—TAUBER.—Matilda Tauber to Leo Liebermann.

NUSSBAUM—NUSSBAUM.—Amalie Nussbaum to David Nussbaum.

PEIL—MEYERS.—Rae D. Meyers to Harry Peil.

SCHARFF—SPIRO.—Clara Spiro to Isaac E. Scharff.

SCHOTTENFELS—DINKELSPIEL.—Daisy Dinkelspiel to Clarence Schottenfels.

SIMON—MENDOZA.—Henrietta Mendoza to Samuel Simon.

SONBERG—ZWEIGEL.—Lena Zweigel to Samuel Sonberg.

SPIER—NATHAN.—Bertha Nathan to Benjamin Spier.

WELS—WEINSTEIN.—Fannie Weinstein to Harry Wels.

WOLFF—MAZUR.—Sylvia Mazur to Dr. Charles Wolff.

Married.

FOX—MORER.—Daniel Fox to Bertha Morer, Sunday, Dec. 21st, Paulist Fathers' Rectory, by Rev. Father Sorlee.

ARCHER—HEDDEN.—Dec. 17, Alice B. Hedden to Lester E. Archer.

COPPER—TH

ASSAILS MONROEISM BEFORE ROOSEVELT

Dr. Martinez Rouses Ex-President at Chilean Capital by Styling Doctrine a Dead Issue.

COLONEL HAS SHARP REPLY

Incident Excites the More Attention Because Both Speeches Had Been Read by the Foreign Office.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Members of the diplomatic corps, especially representatives from the South American countries, were greatly interested in a report reaching Washington to-day that ex-President Roosevelt and Dr. Marchial Martinez, formerly Chilean Minister to the United States, had clashed in Santiago de Chile on account of divergent views on the Monroe Doctrine. The Chilean is reported to have dissented strongly from the Roosevelt view that the much-discussed doctrine is still a vital issue.

The debate attracted unusual interest here because both of the speeches were reviewed befor delivery by the Chilean Foreign Office. Dr. Martinez, it was said to-night at the Chilean Legation, was selected as spokesman of the Chilean Government at the reception given to the American visitor recently at the University of Santiago because of his friendship for the United States. He is one of the oldest of Chilean diplomatists and made many friends here during his tenure as Minister.

In his address at the Roosevelt reception Dr. Martinez called the Monroe Doctrine a dead issue, and argued that the conditions which gave rise to its promulgation by President Monroe in 1823 have almost disappeared. This statement is said to have aroused the ire of Col. Roosevelt, who replied with some heat, holding that the Monroe Doctrine was still a vital principle of the foreign policy of the United States. He is said to have suggested to Dr. Martinez that it was ill advised to start a controversy on such an occasion.

Then Col. Roosevelt, according to report, stated that before leaving the United States the texts of the addresses he proposed to deliver in Brazil, Argentina, and Chile had been submitted to the diplomatic representatives of those nations in Washington, to avoid the inclusion of anything that might prove offensive to his hosts. To this Dr. Martinez is said to have answered that his own address had been submitted to the Chilean Foreign Office three days before Col. Roosevelt's arrival, and that as no objection had been raised in that quarter he could see no reason why the discussion of the Monroe Doctrine should be avoided as a dangerous issue.

Nothing official has reached the Chilean Legation here concerning what diplomats are inclined to think a delicate situation.

It is true that the legation passed upon Col. Roosevelt's Santiago speech," said the Chilean Minister, Señor Suarez, to-night. "After reading the speech I had it translated into Spanish and forwarded to the Foreign Minister, Señor Enrique Villejas. I understood that Col. Roosevelt's speeches in Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires were likewise submitted to the Brazilian and Argentine Foreign Offices, as those addresses and the one delivered in Santiago were to be his principal utterances during the South American tour. I cannot understand how an issue could be raised between Col. Roosevelt and Dr. Martinez, since the latter was selected to speak in behalf of Chile on account of his well-known sympathy with the ideals of the United States."

It is said that at the close of the Roosevelt reception a demonstration was made against the American visitor by a small clique of Central American students. The story goes that as the Colonel left the university the students shouted, "Viva Colombia!" This incident, it is understood, did not represent the general feeling of the populace.

NEW RAILWAY POSTAL PLAN.

Publishers' Mail to be Separated by Routes to Save Car Space.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The report of Second Assistant Postmaster General Stewart, made public to-day, disclosed the fact that the Post Office Department expects to reduce the increased expenditures for railway car service by establishing railway terminal Post Offices and requiring the mail of publishers to be separated by routes.

Last year, says the report, a large amount of additional car space was required on mail trains because of the establishment of the parcel post system. The extension of the service caused an increase of $451,072.69 in the annual expenditure for car rental from Jan. 1 to Nov. 29, 1913. Mr. Stewart expects, however, to reduce this by instituting the changes.

Considerable space in the report is given to a discussion of the transportation of the periodical mail by fast freight. Mr. Stewart says that this method of transportation has been generally satisfactory to publishers, "as in most cases it has been practicable to overcome the slower movement in the freight trains by advancing the date of delivery to the Post Office at the point of origin."

Consideration is being given to the question of additional compensation for the transportation of the mails, and a report will be made to Congress by the commission appointed to conduct the inquiry on or before March 4, 1914.

Nothing official has reached the Chilean Legation here concerning what diplomats are inclined to think a delicate situation.

RESORTS.

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COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J. Court opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Discharges. B. Masor, G. E. Hayward, A. Sanders, H. Driesbold, Favorite Co, G. E. Cowley & Co, E. Kohn, M. Kaufman, G. & W. A. Wolff. Under objections: J. Wiener, F. A. Belmont, L. Bartel, S. Horowitz, R. Basch, H. Kantor, M. Gottesfeld, F. Scanlon, Frankel & Steinbacker, S. P. & H. J. Levy. Adjourned cases, A. Sagor, S. Cohen, M. Wiener, L. Braunschweiger. Involuntary cases. Petition—N. Y. State Const Co. Petition—F. K. Newfeld. Motions. Henry Blatz & Co, Julius Bros & Co, Michaud Catering Co, Northern Leather Co, I. Schechter, M. Ettenberg, N. Misel, Oregon Apartment Co, Levitt, Miller & Brown, H. Liebowitz, J. C. Hopkins & Co., C. J. & V. L. Leonard, Maxwell Bros, C. Weiss, H. J. Dietz, J. Forsyth, N. S. V. Auerbach, Guzy Bros, Tobias Greenthal & M., S. B. Stein, J. Silbert, Mizell V. Elmore, &c. Co, American Trim & Braid Co, J. Kofald, A. Kosofsky, S. Marschdorfer, B. Line Furniture Co, Post & Davis Co, C. A. & H. J. Nones, I. Grossman, W. Wolfson, J. Klein, Beattl Cafe, J. K. Willasen, A. & W. C. Rickards, F. A. Meimer & Co, A. Goldschlag, Walzer & Brosnon, B. Moss, T. W. Butts, Great Western Import Co, Nevada-Utah Mines Co, W. T. Stearns, T. Schisgall, Silberstein & Jacoby, Hollins & Co., (4), N. G. R. E. Security Co, Emanuel & Loeffelholz, J. Forsythe, Corcoran & Fox. Composite Board Co, A. Rafsky, J. M. Fisk & Co, W. Nadel. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J. Court opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. 39—McCahan Sugar Ref Co v. SS Julia Luckenback. 109—Willcox v. Am Smelt & Refg Co. 78—Knickerbocker Ice Co v. ferryboat Maine, &c. 79—B'klyn & Man Ferry Co v. tug Powerful, &c. 108—B & O R R v. Penn R R. 116—Rugge v. tug Roselle. 119—Cohen v. barge Josephine. 120—Gildersleeve v. tug Ell B Conine. 114—Boyce v. tug T W Wellington. 147—Parker v. tug Robert Palmer. 155—Barrett v. SS Oceana.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J. Court opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. 166—Merrick v. County of Putnam. 6—Stewart v. N Y, N H & H R R. 171—Hughes v. N Y, O & W R R. 173—Haas v. Stewart.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J. Court opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar. 142—Mygatt v. Schaffer. 143—Mygatt v. Schaffer. 165—Macbeth Evans G Co v. Young. 166—Hengerer v. Reynolds Elec Flasher Mfg Co. 176—Bentley v. Young. 189—Moore v. De Mille.

STATE.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gavegan, J. Litigated motions. 1—Matter of Troop Av. 2—Gibson v. City of N Y. 8—Kennedy v. Freyhan. 4—Holophane v. Mygatt. 5—Matter of Thompson. 6—Matter of Giordano, (Cruger Av.) 7—Kline v. N Y, O & W Ry Co. 8—Sakson v. same. 9—Kimmel v. Sternfeld. 10—Matter of Kirwin, (McHugh.) Nos. 11—Madowitz v. Reliance Trading Co. 12—Goldstein v. City of N Y. 13—Coleman v. Boisse. 14—Equitable Life Assn Socy v. Hertz. 15—Loewenthal v. Levy. 16—Fuchs v. Freydberg. 17—Westervelt v. Levy. 18—Same v. same. 19—Same v. same. 20—Same v. same. 21—Feldman v. Denemark. 22—Matter of Woods. 23—Ratz v. Minden. 24—Weinghank v. Gershowitz. 25—Dynes v. Gimbel Bros. 26—American Condiments Co v. Audit Co of N Y. 27—Calkins v. Mayor, &c. 28—Carby Commission Co v. Gilliam. 29—Kayser v. Miller. 30—Platt v. Fish. 31—Hoos v. McClellan. 32—Harper v. Babcock. 33—Dizik v. Gould Embroidery Wks. 34—Matter of Reiss & Lange. 35—Correll v. Con Realty Co. 36—Vogel Cabinet Co v. Mecca Realty Co. 37—Matter of Seerbo. 38—Same v. same. 39—Matter of Post. 40—Matter of Steele. (Jamaica Estates.) 41—Equitable Life Assn Socy v. Merritt. 42—Lotos Ref Slawson Co v. Wm Filene Sons Co. 43—Zipkin v. Zipkin. 44—Chykin v. Chykin. 45—Zigler v. Holbrook-Cabot-Rollins Corp. 46—Unger v. Amber & Son. 47—Matter of Armand Durante. 48—Hart v. Gibson. 49—Trensky v. Alpert. 50—McGovern v. McGovern. 51—Felix v. Josephthal. 52—Hevenor v. Hevenor. 53—Mezny v. City of N Y. 54—Heinze v. Allison. 55—Matter of Johnson, (Cruger Av.) 56—Ortelero v. Dougherty. 57—Heinze v. Allison. 58—Thompson v. Thompson. 59—Apfel v. Harris. 60—Holman v. Patten. 61—Equitable Trust Co v. Goldberg. 62—Lundin v. Morse Dry Dock & Repair Co. 63—Gough v. Gough. 64—American Swedenborg Print & Pub Co v. Hageman Const Co. 65—Matter of Borden. 66—Baldwin v. Van Wagoner. 67—Brush v. N J Portland Cement Co. 68—Same v. same. 69—Kratch v. Kratch. 70—Murphy v. Bishop. 71—Zwister v. Zwister. 72—Damstadt v. Browning. 73—Del Bello v. Bastone. 74—Muldoon v. Carmana Realty Co. 75—Knight v. Review of Reviews Co. 76—Hogg v. Hogg. 77—Liroff v. Dubell. 78—Pines v. Van Tuyl. 79—Pittel v. Pittel. 80—Gen Electric Co v. Gold. 81—M McGirr's Sons Co v. City of N Y. 82—Nobbe v. Nobbe. 83—Schultz v. Schultz. 84—Orr v. Verga. 85—Schrenck v. Savoy Glass Co. 86—Lyttle v. Wilson. 87—Rose & Co v. N Y C & H R R R. 88—Carlton House Co v. Shepherd. 89—Glover v. Nat Bank of Commerce. 90—Mensen v. Kirschbaum. 91—Same v. Schierenbeck. 92—Cohen v. Harper. 93—Thurber v. Tyrell. 94—Same v. same. 95—Matter of Cain. 96—Foley v. Foley. 97—Jackson v. Benhoven. 98—Matter of Wells. 99—Matter of Davega. 100—Castelli v. Burns. 101—Kohn v. Armour & Co. 102—Waterman v. Lester Realty Co. 103—Murphy v. Bow. 104—Title Guar. &c. Co v. Schinzle. 105—Middleton v. 5th Ave Coach Co. 106—Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Co v. Richmond. 107—Mine & Smelter Supply Co v. Herman. 108—Stewart Iron Works v. Ocean View Cemetery. 109—Matter of N Y Westchester &c, Ry. 110—Earley v. Earley. 111—Tucker v. Tucker. 112—Whalen v. Whalen. 113—Matter of Scott. 114—Leslie v. International Merc Marine Co. 115—Gallinger v. Camner. 116—Joseph v. Joseph. 117—Tamilia v. Di Pasquale. 118—Matter of Gutman & Co. 119—Stockell v. Stockell v. Minsky Realty & Con Co. 120—Musmeci v. Wilson & Son. 121—Matter of J. Stoll Co. 122—Matter of Elfin Enoch & Co. 123—Carbon Steel Co v. Robinson. 124—Matter of Ashley. 125—Turner v. Ryback. 126—Altman v. Bungay Co. 127—Same v. McKeon. 128—Matter of Ashley. 129—Solomon v. McDermott. 130—Matter of Rothenstein. 131—Matter of John Walsh. 132—West v. Guaranty Trust Co. 133—Comforte v. Ocean Coaster Co. 134—City of N Y v. Martinano. 135—Erber v. Huston & Speaker Co. 136—Tearle v. Tearle. 137—Hevenor v. Hevenor. 138—Lotos Adv Co v. Magistral Chemical Co. 139—People ex rel Burke v. Harburger. 140—Hechter v. Sokolofsky Research Film Corp. 141—T J Buckley Eng Co v. McCall. 142—Blind v. Doradowsky. 143—Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg Co v. Holman. 144—Matter of Thacher. SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Ford, J. Ex parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J. Motions. Dumerrers: 198—Tachtadjt v. Marconlou. Preferred causes: 149—Wolff v. Wolff. 150—Wolford v. Schulz. General calendar: 1208—Van Voen v. Strauss. 1358—Jacobson v. Jacobson. 705—Taxle Lien Co v. Rogers. 880—Levering & Garrigues Co v. Century Holding Co. 743—Palhowitz v. Blaner. 728—Levene v. Levene. 828—Bush v. Bush. 152—Solomon v. Altmayer. 906—Kitchner v. Kitchner. 1262—Owen v. Boehringer. 834—Fay v. Fay. 1221—Gallo v. Home Associates. 787—Simms v. Simms. 952—Keating Co v. City of N Y. 1271—Bamberger v. Cantor. 707—Frank v. Frank. 653—Stern v. Mooney. 1156—Hill v. Carroll. 1159—Murtaugh Elevator Co v. Murtaugh. 648—Shuman v. Becker Const Co. 693—Becker v. Becker. 1154—Eneman v. Eneman. 718—Dossenbach v. Dossenbach. 249—Waters & Co v. Peerless Inv Co. 734—Kamma v. Kamma. 858—Estates Development v. Gallagher. 709—Cavallaro v. Frugone B & P Printing. 765—Goldberg v. Philanthropin Hospital. 1213—Rosenthal v. Greenberg. 751—Schirano v. Schirano. 593—Alsop v. MacHugh. 1253—McCloskey v. McCloskey. 1259—Jacobs v. Cohen. 946—New York Bornett. 127—Baruch v. Young. 1243—N Y Life Ins Co v. Young. 238—Grassi v. City of N Y. 586—Tax Lien Co v. Durrell. 1237—Dubell v. Dubell. 465—Shapiro v. Shapiro. 672—Minzlak v. Hendrick. 529—Priedgen v. Ernst. 626—Charles v. Abbe Engineering Co. 1182—Van Arsdale v. Mayer. 649—Jacobs v. Reiss. 1231—Keegan v. Marconi Wireless. 1588—Soukop v. Realty Estates of Linden. 1137—Chelsea Ex Bank v. Simon. 1128—Talamini v. Donna. 1127—Talmini v. Di Pasquale. 1129—Talmini v. Di Donna. 1132—Ullman v. Selmon. 1354—Uebel v. Judge. 1398—Van Hofe v. Classon. 1404—Yurdin v. Yurdin. 1412—Waldeyer v. Arkenburgh. 1416—Brown v. McNulty. 1418—Schnitzler v. Distler. 1423—Abramowitz v. Smolakof. 1424—Solomon v. Smolack. 1431—Berger v. Berger. 1433—Rosenthal v. Rosenthal. 1447—Swiller v. Swiller. 1455—Rothenberg v. Pines. 1462—Fox v. Friederich. 1467—Inerahm v. Hughes. 1476—Mulinos v. Mulinos. 1477—Illinois Surety Co v. Blanck. 1483—Schnats v. Jackson. 1484—Ripley v. Guaranty Trust Co. 1488—Erb v. Hudson Trust Co. 1492—Reinert v. Schmidt. 1494—Berstal v. Riva. 1502—Skannel v. Beach. 1506—Ridlitz v. Manhattan Wrecking & C Co. 282—Blume v. Moller. 1272—Malcolm v. Hoyt. 726—Greenberger v. Greenberger. 182—Koch v. Fox. 493—First Oleszycer Aid Soc'y v. Adolph. 739—Weinstein Bros v. Co-Free Realty Co. 745—Power v. McGrane. 855—Arlington Estates v. Brown-Weiss Realties. 1156—Rees v. U S Oxygen Co. 1322—Lee v. Lee. 318—Tucker Co v. Tucker. 1268—Katz v. Straus. 722—Klein v. Metz. 86—Levin v. Mayer. 1195—Cohen v. Alvord. 810—Brothers Valley Coal Co v. Brooksville Granite Co. 851—Bull v. Burton. 89—Fox v. Miller. 911—Goldstein v. Greenbaum. I. Solinger v. Feder. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Greenbaum, J. Case on. Part V., Giegerich, J. Adjourned for term. Part VI., Blanchard, J. Clear. Part VII., Cohalan, J. Case on. Part VIII., Philbin, J. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Page, J. 2655—Hasenbalg v. Zinsser. 2518—Androvette v. Mercadante. 2903—Monmouth Co Farmers Exch v. Gillespie. 2583—Buzzell v. Gilbreth. 620—Ansco Co v. Barrett. 2856—Balke v. Balke. 2251—Moore v. City of N Y. 2254—Murphy v. City of N Y. 2255—Hull v. City of N Y. 2256—Starrett v. City of N Y. 2257—Callahan v. City of N Y. 2285—Duffy v. City of N Y. 2259—Kenny v. City of N Y. 2260—Hagan v. City of N Y. 2134—Robinson v. Duryea. 2962—Fred Butterfield & Co v. Lusher. 2867—Hassey v. Kinney. 1792—De Cicco v. Schweizer. 2357—De Cicco v. Schweizer. 2704—Holliday v. Stallo. 2839—Stewart v. Nat Surety Co. 1816—Cullen v. City of N Y. 2099—Luce v. City of N Y. 2100—McGuire v. City of N Y. 2101—Smith v. City of N Y. 2365—Myers v. Ward. 2825—Simon v. Thiell. 2926—Tillman v. Heffron Co. 1906—Martin v. Whitney. 2893—Barry v. Griot. 2421—Watson v. Heinze. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Amend, J. 882—Whitnack v. Holswasser & Co. 1785—Tearle v. Hill. 1946—Wiesleitler v. Stern. 1792—Branton v. Ruggles Robinson Co. 5505—Egan v. Thompson-Starrett Co. 1784—Denton v. Martin. 1133—Sandringham Hotel Co v. City of N Y. 1134—Park & Tilford v. City of N Y. 1563—Goechman v. N Y C & H R R R. 1000—Lacalamita v. Union Ry. 5316—Regan v. Burr & Co. 1841—Erb v. Goldstone. 1842—Ramsey v. Erie RR. 1846—Meister v. McCloskey. 1851—Shapiro v. Fifth Av Coach Co. 1852—Saul v. Wolf. 1854—Appe v. Beadleston & Woerz. 1862—Prince v. Internat Mer Marine Co. 1863—Auerbach v. Manhattan Steam Dyeing, &c., Wks, Inc. 1866—Goodman v. Welz & Zerweck Co. 1867—Mogolevsky v. Lessne. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Weeks, J. 718—Muhlig v. Rebhan. 1814—Jensen v. Dietrich. 1825—Goldberg v. City of N Y. 1715—L Vitriol v. City of N Y. 1715—E Vitriol v. same. 1816—P Sanders v. N Y Edison Co. 1817—J Sanders v. same. 1658—Pepe v. Schlesinger. 1092—Bohanan v. Hastings. 546—Realty Co of America v. City of N Y. 1684—Bagley v. same. 5309—Fortman v. Davis Bros Dyeing & Cleaning Co. 1811—Joseph v. Pilgrim Spring Water Co. 1813—Forchtman v. Forchtman. 1654—Ellis Co. 1655—Kalish v. Tax-A-Cab Transit Co. 1726—Roggen v. Hawkes. 1669—Ballard v. Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co. 1725—Ackerman v. Hawkes. 1831—Kindelman v. Interborough R T Co. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Benton, J. Inquest, 1710—Weber v. Converse. 803—Wadleigh v. Tomkin. 5482—O'Donnell v. Cauldwell-Wingate Co. 672—Vicchio v. Linch. 773—Karamanian v. Westcott Express Co. 1660—Garner v. N Y Phys. 1740—Lolo v. Y & A I Trac Co. 1797—Loghman v. Brown Bros & Co. 2093—Belovsky v. Kraus. 2006—Feroile v. Noik. 2007—Same v. same. 2027—Mehrman v. Realty Sellers (No. 2.) 2038—Mulligan v. Welsh. 2050—Morochan v. Giguere. 2068—Littenberg v. Reichman. 1832—Koltchuk v. Zelty. 1864—Seewald v. Hedden Const Co. 1835—Nichols v. Decker. 1836—Sprain-tartis v. Knickerbocker Ice Co. 1837—Friedlan v. C I & Bklyn R R. 1838—Hamilton v. Erie R R. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI. Adjourned for the term. Cases remaining on the day calendar of this part have been transferred to the day calendars of Parts X. and XI. for Monday, Dec. 22, 1913.

SUPREME COURT — Trial Term — Part VII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT — Trial Term — Part VIII.—Whitaker, J.—Case on—N Y County Nat Bank v. Herrmann. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Dugro, J. 679—Holland v. Howard. 1578—Infantino v. Gants. 1588—McNiff v. Fox. 1598—Anslander v. Goldberg. 1730—Slade v. Dominick. 1768—Glasser v. C I & Bklyn R R. 1769—Cushman v. Knickerbocker Ice Co. 1770—Cushman v. Knickerbocker Ice Co. 1771—Stello v. N Y Wire & Spring Co. 1772—Rabahy v. Nassau Elec R R. 703—Cohen v. Keating. 1801—Dressler v. Neuberger. 1729—Gottlieb v. City Boroughs Realty Co. 1276—Redington v. Wardle. 867—Slessinger v. Nassau Elec R R. 1573—Frank v. Pinkerwitz. 1603—Yanki v. Hoop v. Thompson. 1180—Benderman v. Glassberg. 1596—Quinn v. Garden Taxi Co. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Cobb, 401—Payne v. Bradley Const Co. 1627—Suaminen v. Gormsen. 1677—McNamara v. Bklyn Union El R R. 5302—Heeney v. Hotel Operating Ass'n. 1735—Partridge v. Bernstein. 1690—Silberstein v. Gilmour. 1810—Jones v. Fargo. 1753—Cohen v. Fitzgerald Cont Co. 148—Friedman v. Dimon. 4725—Schaefer v. Mayor Lane & Co. 4802—Schaefer v. Morgan Steam Laundry Co. 5028—Schaefer v. Ludin. 395—Kocher v. Louis Weber Bldg Co. 4669—Kelly v. Penn Tunnel & Term R R Co. 1272—Pappas v. N Y Rys. 5316—Weisnar v. Central Park, &c. 1374—Cassel v. City of N Y. 4854½—D'Andrea v. Culligan. 888—Romer v. N Y C & H R R R. 971—McManus v. 4th Av Coach Co. 886—Romer v. Relief Ass'n of Ekaterinoslav. 219—Pfeifer v. Orbach. 1275—Green v. N Y & L I Traction Co. 901—Miller v. Greenberg. 1829—Kuppersmith v. Cohen. 1642—Ingleis v. Clark. 1674—Gudat v. McOnie. 1633—Augustine v. Schaefer. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Newburger, J. 1636—Gruben v. Erie R R. 1787—Gleason v. T M Horton Ice Cream Co. 1668—Browne v. Third Av Bridge Co and Third Av Ry. 1650—Norton v. Audubon Sanitarium. 1653—Norton v. Audubon Sanitarium. 1645—Abrahams v. Cohen. 170—McDonald v. Pennsylvania R. R. Co. 190—Bystran Realty Co v. Am Pipe & Cons Co. 1723—Asinelli v. Rectors. 1788—Larocque v. Com Adv Assn. 1501—Solomon v. Proctor. 1631—Freeman v. N Y Rys. 1611—Stick v. Joline. 293—Heusy v. Shipway & Bros. 375—Greene v. B'klyn Union El R R. 1162—Price v. Herzog. 598—Colozzi v. Scerbo. 210—Mallev v. Ottinger Tunnel. &c. Co. 514—Godman v. Esterwels. 5363—Healy v. 42d St R R. 1830—Gavan v. City of N Y. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Donnelly, J. 827—Boyle v. Boyle. 2559—Ball v. Taplitt-Ely Co. 1718—Krish v. Day. 506—Cohen v. Bean. 706—Rosenblatt v. Brunnenschenckel. 838—Levine v. Ansonia Realty Co. 221—Felney v. Single Service Package Corp'n. 811—Gordon v. Giner. 1119—Mayer v. Monzo. 845—Levine v. Barrett. 523—N Y State Realty & Term Co. v. Winkler. 962—Kuhpel v. Mayer. 570—N Y C & H R R R v. Peoples Surety Co. 2716—O'Gorman v. Pfeiffer. 526—Standing v. Brady. 716—Cohn v. Schwartz. 1596—Ingelsing v. Jagelman. 854½—Andrew J. Robinson Co v. Security Mutual Life Ins Co. 474—Jack v. Strong. 529—People, &c., Mack Paving & Const Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Platzek, J. 768—Brown v. McLaughlin. 2477—City of N Y v. Whitridge. 2701—City of N Y v. Allegro & Spallone Const Co. 945—Zelmer v. Berlin. 2758—Guggenheimer v. Property Ins Co. 1005—Pollock v. Gorton. 914—Buxbaum v. Guggenheimer. 833—Shapera v. Koch. 834—Janes v. Padell. 724—Sentner v. Smith. 846—Bergen v. Met. Dairy Co. 749—Wetherhorn v. Parshelsky Bros, Inc. 482¼—Globe Fire Ins Co v. C N Pinkney Co. 53—Chapman v. Fowler. 55—Chapman v. Fowler. 1030—Globe Fire Ins Co v. Pinkney. 431—Schapiro v. Gibson. 435—De Brinoff v. Am Banknote Co. 245—Humphrey v. Linders. 89—Von Bayer v. Minigret Mills Co. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Erlanger, J. 288—Schultz v. Mass Bonding, &c, Co. 1001—Goebel v. Comer & Co. 974—Keller v. Hay. 2915—Farley v. 226 Mulberry St (Darbano.) 682—Landres v. Serfting. 693—Zacharion v. Beltman Johnson Co. 2819—Walt v. Gilbreth. 651—Koupal v. Mayer. 667—Stettinius v. Paul Co. 1003—Nadal v. Gerken. 1045—Schafransky v. Speno. 673—Scanlon v. Carrollan. 1464—McCundy v. Paul Lacroix Auto Co, Inc. 1970—Farley v. Liquors Seized at 184 Stanton St. 882—Griffith v. Simpson. 402—Vick v. Federal Biscuit Co. 425—Marks v. Anderson. 498—Allerton v. Rhinebeck Electric Works Co. 638—Parker v. L E Knott Apparatus Co. 615—Bird v. Luke A Burke & Sons Co, Inc. 1074—Farquharson v. Peabody. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Pendleton, J. 986—Herrmann v. Wolff. 920—Salmon v. A Klipstein Co. 1062—Jacobs v. Heinze. 590—Lamson Con Store Service Co v. Billings. 248—Fraelzer v. Bach Fur Co. 1080—Molfano v. Rohde. 100—Leopoldstadt v. Kann. 878—Oriental Bank v. Peet. 982—Stolwein v. Schreinberg. 273—Connolly Auction Co v. Rae. 90—Alexander v. Trent Tile Co. 250—Margolies v. Arizona Turquoise Mining Co. 1087—Hirsch v. Freedman Bros Co. 1044—Leiter v. Wager. 261—Crogan v. Persion. 627—Garatt v. Knoedler. 636—Minzenheimer v. Kohn. 453—N Y Assets Realization Co v. Demarest. 895—Whiting v. Medbury. 989—Sigl v. Wolff. 1056—Arbuthnot v. Moffitt. 1073—Geist v. Isaacs. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII.—Brady, J. Case on. Martin v. New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co. No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. Wills for probate: Bessie Swift, Joseph Kuden, Mary Menton, Matthew O'Neill, John T Brush, Maria Farrell, Henry Fitzgerald, Minnie C McVicker, Anna M Siegmund, Christian Jung, Emeline T Holden, Letitia K Arnold.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fowler, S. Contested wills: 3089—Isabella E Kelly. 3080—Horatio A Tiemann. 3116—Catharine Reilly, Estate of Harriet L Hampton.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Schmuck, J.; Part II., Lynch, J.; Part III., Luce, J.; Part IV., Finelite, J.; Part V., O'Dwyer, C. J.; Part VI., La Fetra, J.; Part VII., McAvoy, J.; Part VIII., Delehanty, J. Calendar called on trial term Part 2 at 9:45 A. M. 5290—O'Leary v. N Y Rys. 4439—Schifansky v. Saletzky. 4440—Same v. same. 4156—Storkovich v. Kiss. 5254—Schnitzler v. Domroe. 5255—Parillo v. Whitridge. 5296—Fantini v. Cauldwell, Wingate Co. 5227—Funeran v. N Y Rys Co. 5050¼—Meyer v. Mitchell. 5256—Kerr v. Singerman. 5235¼—Connolly Auction Co v. Mercadante-Regan Co. 4932—Mendelsohn v. Am Socy for P C A. 5263—Schmidt v. Nat Fireproofing Co. 5307—Frank v. Cohen. 5264—Faeder v. 969 Park Av Co. 5252—Gavin v. Cauldwell-Wingate Co. 5283—W W Levy Co v. Libman Cont Co. 5284—Miller v. N Y Rys. 5309—Kaplan v. same. 5311—Puritz v. same. 5311¼—Icaas v. Moll. 5314¾—Godt v. Henigson. 5322—Boturinch v. N Y Rys. 5323—Pomerantz v. same. 5235—Meisler v. Kohler. 5327—Goodheit v. Siegman. 5328—Millman v. N Y Rys. 5329—Gersheimer v. same. 5330—Ekelchich v. Khasan. 5335—Pockel v. Linch. 5336—Cornet v. Krim. 5345—Rogers v. N Y Rys. 5346—Husband v. same. 5347—Same v. Union Rys. 5053—Holman v. Patten. 5107—Fiske v. Steinfeld. 4974—Silverson v. Roosin. 4367—Samuel v. Eisenstein. 5019—Littauer v. Morton Silk Weaving Co. 2381—Mandelstamm v. A Brill Co. 3644—Schiff v. Royal Feather Co. 5179—Bernstein v. Taub. 5180—Ader v. Joline. 5220—Glassheim v. N Y Rys Co. 5250¼—Siff v. Dickler. 5184—Speth v. Interborough R T Co. 4633—Bowen v. Nevins. 5287—Noyes v. Curtiss-Blaisdell Co. 4268—Leaf v. Mondschein. 5052—Lento v. O K Express Co. 5127—Sperling v. Kasteln. Case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III., clear; Part IV., clear; Part V., clear; Part VI., case on; Part VII., case on; Part VIII., CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Lynch J. 5806—Kellogg v. Fields. 6524—Thourot v. Universal Shock Eliminator, Inc. 6532—D'Angelo v. Mestaniz. 6546—Pressman v. McCloskey. 6498—The Met Printing Co v. Dalton. 6272—Dalaszhinska v. Green. 6400—Security Bank v. Mintz. 6241—Aaron v. Royal Ins Co. 6435—McKinnon v. Lovell. 6540—Maullien v. Dreaun. 6547—San v. Salvation Metal Co. 6548—Liff v. Scheer. 6552—Treat v. Busom. 6582—Egert v. S N Katz Realty Co. 6433—Thorer v. Constad. 6575—Levine v. Golding. 6327—Frank v. Peterson. 6328—Covins v. Peterson. 6230—McCormick v. Williams. Clear.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Jarmulowsky v. Russell—Philip J. McCook.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. Cohen v. Elias—Cambridge Livingston.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. George Giovanna v. Joseph A. Kreitzer et al.—Joseph V. Mitchell.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Part I., Garretson, J.; Part II., Aspinall, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Benedict, J.; Part V., Kelly, J.; Part VI., Kapper, J.; Part VII., Jaycox, J. 2851—Strauss v. Seifter et al. 1443—Perry v. Cascone and another. 1954—Lombardo v. B H R R. 2001—2002—Mroz v. City of New York. 3647—Grant v. Kelleher. 5283—People ex rel Rudd v. Cropsey. 2009—Dickinson v. B'klyn Union El R R. 2016—Collins v. Coney I & B R R. 2020—Lebovsky v. Board of Education et al. 2022—Shay v. City of New York. 2023—Klein v. City of New York. 2033—Madison v. Holzapfel Am Com Co et al. 2035—Wollner v. Weisman. 2037—Reilly v. Dahl et al. 2038-2039—Dougherty v. B H R R. 2040—Trotta v. B H R R. 2042—Flaherty v. Owens. 2046—Damati v. Compagnie Generale Transatiantique. 1785-1786—Baron v. Nassau R R. 2053—Flaherty v. Owens. 2057—Cox v. Nassau R R. 2058—Green v. Pratt. 2060—Allen v. Ingald. 2061—Castellano v. B'klyn Union El R R. 5585—Farley, Comr, &c., v. Seymour et al. 5594—Farley, Comr, &c, v. Buchmuller et al. 1805—Scaramellino v. Voll. 1178—Forrester v. Earle. 2065—Arbing v. Gulcho et al. 2064—Schnakenberg v. B H R R. 2065—Umansky v. Snare & Triest Co et al. 2066—Kaufman v. Snare & Triest Co et al. 2068—Heinlein Cut Stone Co v. Bonert Ice Co. 1837—Dento v. O'Connor. 2070—Teale v. B'klyn Union El R R. 2071—Cox v. B H R R. 2072—Koppel v. Nassau R R. 2073—Sedley v. Press Pub Co. 5040—People v. Trust Co v. Tarpey. 5481—Thomsen v. Thomsen. 424—Hunt v. Hamburg Am Line and another. 1481—Mendalls v. Berger.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call. 1753—Curry v. Addoms. 1047—Jenkins v. N Y

BRANDEIS NOT FAIR IN TRUST ATTACKS

Investment Bankers Insist His Excoriation of Them as a Class Is Unwarranted.

NONE IN THE MONEY TRUST

Through Counsel They Protest They Have No Part in Corporate Evils He Criticises.

The Investment Bankers' Association of America, through its counsel, Caldwell, Masslich & Reed, has taken exception to the excoriation of "investment bankers" by Louis D. Brandeis in a series of articles in Harper's Weekly. Without entering into a discussion of the merits of Mr. Brandeis's contention that the centre of the "Money Trust" lies in certain financial firms which also carry on the business of investment bankers, it objects to having the impression given that investment bankers generally are engaged in the operations condemned.

The lawyers for the association wrote to Norman Hapgood, editor of Harper's Weekly, a short time ago, saying that they had noticed in Mr. Brandeis's articles "a somewhat persistent repetition of the term 'investment banker,' and what would almost seem to be a special effort to link investment bankers as a class with the various financial and corporate evils" which he was discussing.

"This is hardly fair to the conservative and independent investment banking houses of the country, to whom the term 'investment banker' more particularly applies than it does to the large financial powers which Mr. Brandeis is really criticising," they continued. "We could not object, of course, to his criticising any particular investment banking house as such, if it falls within the field of his article, but we do object to his linking 'the investment banker' as a class with the acts of the individual he is discussing. Mr. Brandeis is too intelligent a man not to realize the unfairness of this attitude and its injustice, once the matter is called to his attention.

"The Investment Bankers' Association of America at its recent convention in Chicago evidenced in many ways the independence and conservatism of the majority of its members. It is neither partial to the abuses that exist in the financial world nor opposed to constructive reforms. Its feeling is one of friendliness toward those who are seeking genuine improvement in our laws, as it believes the business of its members rightly conducted is a business of service, and a part of the general welfare. It may not agree with Mr. Brandeis as to methods, but its ideals are those which he purports to advance.

"Though Mr. Brandeis is a lawyer, the association will not hold the legal profession responsible for his mistakes."

To this Mr. Hapgood replied, asking:

"Are not J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Lee Higginson & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co. and others mentioned by Mr. Brandeis among the leading and most honored investment bankers? If so, is it not fair to judge the propriety of the practice of this profession from the practices of the recognized leaders?

"Mr. Brandeis insists that existing evils are due in large measure to the practice of interlocking Directorates, and officials being interested in both sides of the transaction, and to failure to make public the underwriting and other commissions. Has the Investment Bankers' Association of America ever taken action to put an end to those practices? If so, what?

"Mr. Brandeis has always insisted that many of the investment bankers were themselves victims of the system, and as he explains it, they were perhaps most in need of the new freedom.

"You will see from what Mr. Brandeis says in his article in connection with the New Haven that he believes the Money Trust has been so potent as practically to dictate bankers of the right of free speech in some cities."

Caldwell, Masslich & Reed thereupon again wrote to Mr. Hapgood, saying:

"We do not seem to have made clear to you the point of our letter, which was that the term 'investment bankers' applies in ordinary usage to dealers in investment securities throughout the country whose business has nothing whatever to do with the practices discussed by Mr. Brandeis. Reflection, you will realize that, acting as counsel for the association, we can hardly express an opinion as to the character and position of particular banking houses.

"Our point is that the houses named, with respect to the matters discussed by Mr. Brandeis, are in a class by themselves, a class which does not include the ordinary investment banker. The practices criticised by Mr. Brandeis are in substance those of large financial powers and their subsidiary organizations controlling banks and railroads, and are not and could not be the practices of ordinary investment bankers as a profession.

"Answering the latter part of your first inquiry specifically, we would say that it is not fair to judge the propriety of the practice of the profession of investment banking from the practices, actual or alleged, of any particular banking house, and this in the present instance for the conclusive reason that the practices referred to are entirely outside of the ordinary business of the profession itself. This is the distinction which we have tried to make clear to you.

"The Investment Bankers' Association has taken no action to put an end to the practices mentioned by you. They are not within the field of the ordinary investment dealer, and the authorized activities of the association and its officers are limited to matters within that field. It is probable that a large majority of its members disapprove heartily of these practices.

"We have not been able to read all of Mr. Brandeis's articles, and we are not concerned with them. The only matter that has been called to our attention or that we are calling to your attention is that he misuses the term 'investment banker.' He should, we think, be glad to correct this error, as it has no necessary connection with his article, its only effect being to mislead the public into a false impression of the character and methods of the investment banking business. It would seem to be of no importance to Mr. Brandeis or to your magazine, except as a matter of ethics and policy, but it is of importance to this association.

"We again urge upon you the propriety and need of correcting the injustice already done."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The following is the forecast for Monday and Tuesday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Fair and somewhat colder Monday. Tuesday, cloudy, light variable winds.

South Carolina and Georgia—Fair and somewhat colder Monday. Tuesday, cloudy, probably rain; light variable winds.

Florida—Cloudy Monday and Tuesday, probably rain in north and central portions Tuesday; moderate east winds.

Alabama—Increasing cloudiness Monday, probably followed by rain at night and on Tuesday; east winds.

Mississippi—Increasing cloudiness, followed by rain Monday. Tuesday, rain; moderate east winds.

Louisiana—Rain Monday and probably Tuesday; moderate east winds.

Eastern Texas—Rain Monday, except probably snow in northwest portion. Tuesday, fair; moderate east winds.

Western Texas—Cloudy in south, snow, followed by clearing in north portion Monday. Tuesday, fair.

Utah—Increasing cloudiness Monday, probably snow at night or on Tuesday.

Oklahoma—Fair in northwest, cloudy, with probably snow in south portion Monday. Tuesday fair.

Arkansas—Cloudy Monday, probably rain in south portion. Tuesday, fair.

Tennessee—Cloudy Monday, probably followed by rain at night. Tuesday fair.

Ohio and Indiana—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; light variable winds.

Illinois—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light variable winds.

Minnesota—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; rising temperature.

Iowa—Fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday.

Missouri—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday.

South Dakota—Fair Monday. Tuesday unsettled.

Nebraska—Fair and warmer Monday. Tuesday increasing cloudiness.

Kansas—Fair Monday. Tuesday unsettled.

STRUGGLE OVER TEA TEST.

Importers Protest Against the Present Methods of Customs Officers.

The attempt of the Treasury Department, through the medium of the so-called Read test, to exclude from this country artificially colored or "faced" teas bids fair to precipitate another bitter and long drawn out controversy between the Government and importers. The annual report of Supervising Tea Examiner Mitchell to Secretary McAdoo the past week, together with a formal protest by attorneys representing Carter, Macy & Co. of this city against the continuance of the present method of detecting impurities in teas, taken in connection with the generally hostile attitude of importers, has convinced the customs authorities that another struggle is at hand.

The Read test consists practically of rubbing a sample of tea between two pieces of white paper. If colored specks or other matter result the teas are held to have been subjected to some artificial process for the purpose of hiding their inferiority. Importers dissatisfied with the results attained by the present test propose to bring pressure on the Treasury Department to relinquish its right to pass upon the question of the purity of teas, and turn over the examination of the product to the Department of Agriculture, which is charged with the enforcement of the pure food law. Failing in this, certain importers threaten to go directly to Congress for relief.

At the hearing before Assistant Secretary Hamlin in Washington the head of the Customs Division was told that the present test was not only ruining the protestant firm's business but was having the same effect on other houses handling teas. It was urged that the whole matter of the admittance of teas into this country be placed in the hands of the Department of Agriculture. Importers interested in accomplishing the transfer deny the charge made in some quarters that the change is sought in the hope that the Agricultural Department may be less severe in admitting importations than has been the case under the Treasury Department. The present activity of tea importers is said to be explained by the fact that the Tea Board appointed annually by the Secretary of the Treasury to test teas and set official standards for the ensuing year is scheduled to meet here early in February.

WEEK'S CURB MARKET.

Transactions in leading securities on the Curb for the week ended Dec. 20, with price changes, were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
1,000	Br.-A. Tob...	23⅞	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
100	Br.-A. T., new	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅝
955	Con. R. Tire..	41	36	40½	+ 4½
242	C. R. Tire pf.	109	105	107¼	+ 2¼
108	Maxwell Mot. S	2½	2	2	— ½
190	Max. M. 1st pf.	19⅝	18⅝	19⅜	+ ¾
120	Max. M. 2d..	7⅛	6½	7⅛	+ ⅝
500	Pueblo S. & R.	2	2	2	
700	Tob. Pr. pf..	84½	83	84½	+ 1
15,900	U. Cig. S. w.i.	95½	91⅝	95	+ 2¾
110	Un. Cigar St. pf. w. i.	113	111	113	+ 1
60	U. S. L. & H., new	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
35	Willys Ovld..	59	59	59	

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

8,200	A. Oil, new	12¾	12	12¼	— ¼
180	Ref.	735	709	731	+21
110	Buckeye P. L.	163	162	162½	+ ½
103	Con. Oil	212	207	210	—10
70	Crescent P. L.	55½	54½	55½	
122	Indiana P. L.	134	134	135	
275	National Tran.	40	39	39	— 1
1,005	Ohio Oil	141	138	140	+ 3
376	Prair. O. & G.	435	403	422	—14
40	South. P. L.	443	441	441	
60	Solar Ref.	315	309	309	—11
5	Gal.-S. O. pf.	135	135	135	
1,555	Stan. Oil, Cal.	251	224	249	+14
47	Stan. O., Ind.	409	404½	409	— 2
1,625	Stan. O., N.Y.	172	161	169	— 1
400	Stan. O., N.J.	399	393	397	+ 1
395	Stan. O., O.	226	224	224	—31
7	Stan. O., Kan.	615	611	612	— 3
130	Ten. Pet. Co.	283	272	280	+10
40	Swan & F. Co.	290	280	280	—
290	Union T. L.	88	85	86	—
160	Vacuum Oil	193	189	190	—
75	Washington O.	41	40	41	—
10	Standard Oil, Ky., new	208	208	208	—

RAILROADS.

6,590	Can. Pac. rts.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ 1-16
12,240	Man. Transit.	1¾	1⅛	1⅝	+ ⅝

MINING.

400	B.-King Dev..	1⅝	1 7-16	1⅝	+ ⅛
3,400	Beaver Con..	31	31	32	+ 1
675	Boston Con..	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅛
5900	Braden Copper	7¼	7	7	— ¼
270	B. Col. Cop..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
1300	Buff. Mines..	1¾	1¾	1¾	
11,100	Can. Gold Sh.	14	11	14	+ 2
19,800	Caribou C..	72	62	69	
1500	Con. Ariz. S.	3-16	3-16	3-16	
270	Con. Cop. Min.	2⅜	2 1-16	2⅛	+ ⅛
275	Dome Mines.	15½	15	15	— ⅝
60	El Paso new..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
1,550	Ely Central..	3	2	3	
23,600	Ely Cons....	1⅛	1	1	— 1-16
10,750	Gold Coin..	20	17	18	
3610	Goldfld Con	1½	1⅜	1⅜	—1-16
203	G.-Can., new.	29	28½	29	+ ⅛
1,000	G. C. M. & S.	5¾	5¾	5¾	
200	Hal. Tonn.	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16	
3,000	Jumbo Ext..	9½	9	9	— ⅛
2,800	Kerr Lake....	4½	4 7-16	4 7-16	—1-16
1,000	King Edward..	5	5	5	
5,200	La Rose....	2 1-16	1 15-16	2 1-16	—1-16
100	Mason V..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
1,000	McKinley-D..	1 3-16	1	1 1-16	—3-16
1,000	Nevada Hills.	45	45	45	
200	Nipissing B..	41	41	41	— 4
2,550	Nip. Mines..	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	—
600	Standard S. L.	1⅝	1 9-16	1⅝	..
3,350	Stewart Min.	1 7-16	1 5-16	1 5-16	— ⅛
2,300	Tonopah Mer.	51	50	51	— 1
2,700	Tonopah Ext.	1 7-16	1⅜	1 15-32	+1-32
1,240	T. M. of Nev.	6 5-16	6⅛	6 5-16	+3-16
1,875	Tuiarosa....	⅞	⅞	⅞	
200	United Ex..	5	5	5	— ⅛
1,000	West E. Con.	1⅞	1 7-32	1 7-32	—1-32
12,400	West E. Ext.	5	4	5	+ 2

*Cents per share.

BONDS.

$36,000	Can. P. 6% n.	101⅜	101	101⅜	+ ⅛
17,000	Con. R. T. 4s.	65	65	65	— ½
5,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1960..	99	99	99	—3-16
5,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1962..	99	99	99	—3-16
755,000	N. Y. State 4s, w. i.	105¼	104⅝	104⅝	

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT.

	High.	Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Dec. 15			99⅛	98⅝
Dec. 16			99¼	98⅞
Dec. 17			99⅛	99
Dec. 18			98¾	97⅝
Dec. 19			98¼	97⅜
Dec. 20			98⅜	98⅛
Week's range			99⅛	97⅝

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Dec. 15	89⅜	88¾	92⅜	91⅝	89⅛	88⅜
Dec. 16	89	88⅝	92⅛	91¾	89	88⅝
Dec. 17	89¼	88⅝	92⅜	91⅝	89	88⅜
Dec. 18	88⅞	87⅝	91⅞	90⅞	88⅝	87⅞
Dec. 19	88¼	87⅛	91⅜	90⅝	88¼	87½
Dec. 20	88⅜	88⅛	91½	91¼	88¼	88
Week's range	89⅜	87½	92⅜	90⅝	89⅛	87½

CORN.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Dec. 15	69⅜	69⅛	69⅛	69
Dec. 16	70½	69⅞	70⅛	69¾
Dec. 17	70⅜	70⅛	70⅜	70⅛
Dec. 18	70⅜	69⅝	70⅜	69¾
Dec. 19	70⅛	69⅝	70	69⅝
Dec. 20	70¼	69⅝	70⅛	69⅜
Week's range	70⅝	69	70⅝	69¼

OATS.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Dec. 15	39⅜	38⅝	41⅛	40¼
Dec. 16	39⅝	39⅛	42¼	41⅝
Dec. 17	39⅞	39⅝	42½	42⅛
Dec. 18	39⅝	39	42¼	41⅝
Dec. 19	39⅜	38⅞	42	41¼
Dec. 20	39⅜	39⅛	42⅛	41⅝
Week's range	39⅞	38⅝	42½	41⅛

Provisions.

LARD.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Dec. 15	10.70	10.65	11.02	10.95
Dec. 16	10.72	10.67	11.05	10.95
Dec. 17	10.75	10.67	11.05	10.97
Dec. 18	10.70	10.67	11.07	11.00
Dec. 19	10.67	10.62	11.02	10.97
Dec. 20	10.72	10.62	11.07	10.97
Week's range	10.75	10.62	11.07	10.95

RIBS.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Dec. 15	10.85	10.80	11.10	11.02
Dec. 16	10.87	10.77	11.10	11.05
Dec. 17	10.82	10.80	11.10	11.05
Dec. 18	10.87	10.77	11.12	11.05
Dec. 19	10.77	10.77	11.07	11.05
Dec. 20			11.05	11.02
Week's range	10.87	10.77	11.12	11.02

PORK.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Dec. 15	20.72	20.70	20.90	20.77
Dec. 16	20.90	20.67	21.02	20.82
Dec. 17			20.97	20.80
Dec. 18			21.02	20.85
Dec. 19			20.90	20.87
Dec. 20		20.47	20.80	20.77
Week's range	20.90	20.47	21.02	20.72

COTTON.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Dec. 15	12.81	12.61	12.78	12.60	12.76	12.58
Dec. 16	12.70	12.51	12.73	12.52	12.70	12.50
Dec. 17	12.65	12.40	12.70	12.48	12.67	12.45
Dec. 18	12.55	12.46	12.61	12.50	12.61	12.49
Dec. 19	12.53	12.42	12.60	12.48	12.62	12.48
Dec. 20	12.80	12.17	12.54	12.14	12.55	12.14
Week's range	12.81	12.17	12.78	12.14	12.76	12.14

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Rotary Food Chopper on Market.

A local firm is marketing what is called a "rotary food chopper," that is said to be comparatively inexpensive. The article referred to is made on the principle of the wheel, and although only 2¾ by 3 inches in size, 40 inches of cutting edge, it is said, pass through the food at every revolution of the chopper. It is made of a series of horizontal blades set between two steel disks, the edges of which are also sharpened. In addition, a stationary blade inside the chopper cuts up all the larger pieces and also serves to keep the other blades clean for the next cut. It is said that the machine is adapted to the rapid cutting of all meats and vegetables, and that it is also useful for preparing salads, parsley dressing, mint sauce, and other recipes requiring finely chopped ingredients.

***

Travelers' Association Named.

The name "Associated Commercial Travelers of America" was adopted at the first meeting, held Saturday afternoon, of an association that was formed by about fifty commercial travelers at the Hotel Claridge last Thursday evening. The membership of the association is limited to traveling men who cover territories in the Central and Eastern States. At the meeting Thursday night a Board of Directors and incorporators was named to draw up a constitution and by-laws to further the interests of traveling men, dealing with rates and getting concessions from railroad and steamboat lines, transfer companies, and hotels. It was said that 3,000 men signed the request for such an organization. The first annual meeting of this association will be held in Madison Square Garden in February.

***

Must Pay Full Duty on Scrap.

A possibility of trouble for the cigar manufacturer under the bonded factory law is suggested in connection with the problem of tobacco scrap. It is understood that the Treasury Department will make no concession in the matter of the duty on scrap, and that scrap produced in the bonded factories must pay the full duty prescribed on leaf tobacco. This is bound to occur, according the The Tobacco Leaf, under the present plan of treating a bale of tobacco as a unit, for customs purposes, when it enters the bonded factory. The bonded factory law provides that duty shall be paid on the tobacco used. The export of the scrap produced in such factories will be permitted, although it has not yet been decided, it is understood that the department will allow the withdrawal of scrap for consumption or for transfer to a domestic factory for use in making short-filler cigars.

***

New Effects in Spring Skirts.

The skirt styles for Spring will show a number of effects comprising the old grandmother styles, according to Phil S. Gill, a local manufacturer of waists and dresses, but those that will appeal especially to the American woman are ruffled skirts. Modified minarets and double tunics will also be worn. The materials that are expected to prove most popular are chiffon, changeable taffeta, flowered crepe de chine, crepe meteor, and poplin. All-wool challies and plain and crinkled crepes will also be in demand. The prevailing colors will be blue, tango, yellow, burned orange, and black. Shirts will be cut narrow at the bottom, with slits in front. Regarding the tariff, Mr. Gill said that buyers would gain nothing by holding back Spring fabric orders because the materials on which reductions would be made would be included in the goods which most of the business would be booked.

***

Commerce Bureau to Have Exhibit.

Ralph M. Odell, Special Agent of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who has just returned from an extensive trip to the markets of the Red Sea district and South Africa, where he has been studying conditions in the cotton goods trade with a view to assisting American manufacturers to obtain a wider outlet for their products, will make a tour of the principal cities of the country to meet cotton manufacturers and exporters. Mr. Odell's itinerary includes cities in eleven Southern States and two New England States, in addition to New York and Pennsylvania. He is scheduled to arrive in this city on Jan. 26, and will make his headquarters during the entire week at the branch office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in the Custom House, where he will exhibit a number of samples that he has collected in order to show the character of goods that are in demand in the markets investigated.

***

Now the Tango Rubber.

That dancers are demanding special pumps and slippers for the new styles of dancing is shown by the various lines of shoes and slippers on the market. While many of these specialties differ mainly from other pumps and slippers in the matter of design and style, others have for their recommendation the principle of non-slipping when worn by those tripping the new dances. For the more or less gymnastic dances, according to The Boot and Shoe Recorder, an ingenious inventor has devised a rubber which can be placed over the shoe sole for the tango and removed for the waltz or schottische. The rubber weighs less than an ounce, being little more than a thin rubber sole, with just enough upper to surround the edge of the sole to form a cap over the toe. It is secured in a novel manner by a ball and socket fastener. The ball is inserted by means of a simple tool at the instep of the dancing shoe, the socket secures the rubber, which is put on in an instant, and as quickly removed.

***

The Outlook for Overcoatings.

The early isolated openings of a few lines of overcoatings doubtless threw the men's wear market into a state of chaos and led to certain extravagant predictions about the extremes to which it would be necessary to go to obtain business. According to The Textile Manufacturers' Journal, the further openings last week have somewhat allayed this feeling, but still it is appreciated that next Fall will be a season of small margins, so far as overcoatings are concerned, and that competition, not only from abroad, but also from the domestic producers, will be difficult to meet. Reports regarding the attitude of manufacturers on the part of the trade are more or less disquieting, and have caused delays in openings which sellers had expected to announce before this. Buyers are evidently going to be unusually discriminating, but it would seem that fabrics that possess a proper degree of intrinsic merit will find a market in competition with either foreign or domestic lines which may depend solely upon price as a selling argument.

PUSHES MISSOURI CLAIMS.

State Attorney to File More Suits Despite Federal Rate Decree.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 21.—Notwithstanding the fact that Judge McPherson, in the Federal Court at Kansas City, yesterday afternoon suspended his decree of the morning ordering the dismissal of the railroad's injunction suits to restrain the State from filing restitution suits, Attorney General Barker announced to-day he would proceed to sue all the railroads in the State to recover excess passenger and freight rates paid during the time the laws were tied up in court.

The Attorney General contends that he will not be in contempt of court, because the mandate issued by the Supreme Court of the United States disposed of the case and dissolved the injunctions against him. Actions similar to that filed against the Missouri Pacific yesterday will be filed against the other roads to-morrow morning.

FOR FINANCING SHIPMENTS.

Information Given About Exporting Underwear to Argentina.

Information regarding the best method of financing shipments of underwear to Argentina, supplied, it is said, by two of the largest local firms doing a South American business, is contained in to-day's bulletin of the Merchants' Association. The suggestions of one of those firms is as follows:

"We assume that such shipments would at first be for rather limited amounts, and would suggest that in this case it would probably be more convenient for the shipper to draw a sight draft on the consignee in dollars for the amount of the invoice. He could then send the same to his bankers, either for collection or, in case his standing were sufficiently good, for sale and immediate remittance. Shipping documents would be attached to the draft, to be delivered on payments. Shipping documents would be attached to the draft to be delivered on payments. Should the consignee be unwilling to pay until after the arrival of the goods, the shipper might draw at ninety days' sight documents against payment, and the draft could be taken up at any time before maturity under discount.

"When larger shipments are involved it would probably be advantageous for the shippers to have a credit opened in their favor either in London or New York, so that they could negotiate their bills on the reimbursing bank immediately upon delivery of the documents evidencing shipment.

"The customary charge for collections on South American points is one-fourth of 1 per cent., plus whatever charges may be incurred abroad. The rates for discounting vary with the standing of the sellers and the length of time the draft has to run. The usual charge for opening a credit, which is borne by the consignee, is from one-fourth to one-half of 1 per cent. for sight and up to 1 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' credit."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Asbestos Fabrics Pay 25 Per Cent. —Decision on Spindle Bonding.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has settled a controversy between the Government and the Grasselli Chemical Company regarding the classification of asbestos fabrics in favor of the importers. Duty was taken by the Collector at New York at the rate of 40 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 462, act of 1909, as woven fabrics composed wholly or in chief value of asbestos. The importers said the goods were dutiable under the same paragraph at 25 per cent. as manufactures of asbestos. Judge McClelland, in his decision upholding the contention of the importing firm, says that the goods are more than fabrics in the piece, and in fact consist of completed articles.

P. B. Vandegrift & Co. won a contention relating to tape-like articles used for the transmission of power from the cylinder to the spindle in worsted and twisting machinery. In some instances duty was taken by the Collector at Philadelphia at 60 per cent. ad valorem under the tariff as "braid or belting, and in other cases at 10 cents a pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem as spindle banding under Paragraph 330. The protestants said the goods were dutiable at 30 per cent. ad valorem as belting for machinery, or the lower rate at which some of the merchandise was assessed. Judge Cooper finds that practically all of the goods should have been returned for duty at 10 cents a pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

A good deal of pessimism was put to rout by the conditions which prevailed in the stock market at the close of last week. Early in the week the scattered but somewhat heavy liquidation which was induced by the passing of the New Haven dividend came practically to an end and after a sharp decline the market began to rise slowly but stubbornly. It needed only the passage of the Currency bill by the Senate; some fresh intimation that the chance of the railroads obtaining an increase in their rates was good, and the news of an agreement between the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and the Government to give more life to the market than it had shown in months, a revivification which was manifested not only in an expansion of buying but in a rise in prices which in some directions was noteworthy. There can be no question that the liquidation which came from New England first because of the New Haven's difficulties and later on account of apprehension caused by anti-trust action against the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and by the proposal for Government ownership of the telephone lines contributed to an unsettlement of investment sentiment which was having other consequences than the direct declines in New Haven and in American Telephone & Telegraph stock. The sturdy resistance which many of the more active issues showed to the adverse influence of weakness in these stocks and others affected by special influences indicated pretty definitely that the market as a whole had discounted the trade reaction which is now going on and that in fact the market as a whole had reached an oversold condition. What was feared by those who otherwise took a hopeful view of the outlook was that liquidation continuing in stocks already under pressure of breaking out in others which might come under similar adverse influences would eventually lead to enough general selling to break down the resistance which the more actively traded in stocks were showing. The chance of that happening was regarded as greatly lessened by the developments of last week.

These included a number of indications that the Administration is taking serious cognizance of the decline in trade and of such unsettlement as has manifested itself among investors, and that responsible figures in the Government have been casting about for ways and means to counteract so much of prevailing business uneasiness as could be contributed to apprehension over Governmental policies. Much was made in Wall Street in this connection of a visit to Washington of the head of one of New York's banking houses, and there is reason to believe that some men very close to the Administration have sought or accepted suggestions from other bankers here who show a disposition to cooperate with the Administration in carrying forward such measures as bear directly on business and finance. It has been suggested urgently to the Administration that the railroads should be granted an increase in rates, and that, with the tariff and currency laws enacted, the Administration should make plain its purpose to follow a constructive policy in dealing with the business interests of the country. The assurances which were given in connection with the settlement of the American Telephone and Telegraph case that it was desired to enforce the Sherman law with as little resort as possible to litigation, the intimation that came from Washington that the request of the railroads for an increase in rates was being more and more favorably regarded, and the report that the President will make the signing of the Currency bill the occasion for a reassuring statement to the country at large, all indicated very definitely that the suggestins which directly or indirectly have been made to the Administration by more than one of its friends among bankers were accepted in the spirit in which they were made and are being or are likely to be acted upon. It has at no time seemed really probable that the Government would pursue so reckless a course as some felt that it would, but the fears which were entertained in this respect naturally colored the inferences which were being drawn from the recession in business which is now and has for some time been under way. These fears will now be greatly lessened, and it is not too much to expect that this change will lead to a calmer view being taken of the probable outlook for business.

The change which has been made in the tariff better fits this country to obtain its fair share of the world's trade, and the very strong position which we have already obtained in our relations with other markets are two important factors in the fundamental trade position which are apparently not given full weight in many of the views of the future which presume a long decline in trade in this country. It is too early to foresee what next year's harvest will be, but it is clear from the December report of the Department of Agriculture that a good beginning has been made with the Winter crops. The outlook, so far as revealed in that report, is best in some of the sections which suffered most in this year's drought. The size and value of our agricultural yield next year will have much to do with the volume and profits of business, and yet in recent discussion of probable trade reaction little has been said about the crops or other similar fundamental factors. The fact is that misgivings have been too freely indulged in and mere foreboding has been allowed in many instances to take the place of reasoning based upon known facts and upon probabilities. Adverse possibilities have been given more weight than favorable probabilities. It is true of the present time that it is a period of readjustment in matters of large importance, and readjustments naturally induce caution. The country is adjusting itself, for one thing, to the conditions established by a new tariff policy, and is about to adjust itself to a new banking and currency system. The working of the tariff so far has brought much less inconvenience than many foresaw, and it may be expected that the establishment of the new currency and banking scheme will not cause as much friction as has been assumed in the more extreme of the views which recently have been expressed in banking circles. It is worth while for New York, for one thing, to bear in mind the fact that its position as financial centre of the country has not been established by statute, but by natural laws, which will continue to make themselves felt under the new system as under the old.

The events of the past week, including the sharp upturn in prices on Friday and Saturday, have laid the foundation for improved sentiment, and this may be expected to bear important fruit. There has been too much disposition in Wall Street to assume the worst, which is neither patriotic nor businesslike. The mere assumption does harm. The wise and more profitable course is to meet conditions as they arise, making the best of what is favorable in the situation and correcting as far as possible the elements which are unfavorable. In this latter effort, and this applies with much force to the coming establishment of the new banking system, a spirit of co-operation on the part of all elements in the community is greatly to be desired. Opposition between business and Government is bad for both, but it must be recognized that the remedy lies not wholly with either. The inference drawn from the American Telephone and Telegraph settlement that Government and business were finding common ground in dealing with such problems as arise under the application of the Sherman law was an important factor in the favorable change in sentiment which occurred at the week's close.

FLOOD OF LOANS IN LONDON.

New Issues Check Stock Speculation—Underwriters Hard Hit.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The stock markets last week were unable to escape the influence of events in France, and a renewed fall of consols, together with a break in Canadian Pacifics, helped to depress them. There was much liquidation, especially from Paris. The continued rush of new issues is adversely affecting the Stock Exchange, the public choosing to invest in good securities rather than to speculate. Scarcely a day passes without a million or two sterling of new stock being issued, but the underwriters are left with enormous amounts. No less than 75 per cent. of the recent Port of London loan was left on their hands. There is talk of further issues pending. It is stated that Canada still needs $500,000,000 for railway, municipal, and other loans.

The week-end saw a decided turn for the better with an all-around advance in prices, chiefly due to more satisfactory Paris advices. The outlook, on the whole, is much more hopeful.

DEPRESSION IN PARIS.

Heavy Slumps in Mexican Nationals and Rio Tintos.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—The Bourse for the entire week was irregular and depressed in every department. At the beginning the settlement question made necessary a certain amount of liquidation. The market was also adversely affected by another cloud on the political horizon—the German military mission to Constantinople and the protest against it on the part of the Triple Entente—and by the news that the Minister of Finance intended to put a new tax on wealth to cover the military expenditures for three years.

Rentes dropped one-third of a point at the opening and another two-thirds later in the week. Mexican Nationals slumped twenty-two points on the first day and thirty the next, closing eleven points down; there was another slump of twenty points on Thursday. Rio Tintos also had a disastrous week, dropping seventeen, six, one, and thirty-one points on successive days. The weakest feature of the week was Russian industrials on account of the Near Eastern situation. Rentes became firmer on Friday, and the situation was more cheerful at the close.

HOLIDAY LULL IN BERLIN.

Coming Account Also Causes Reserve —Flurry of Canadian Pacifics.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—The approach of the holidays and monthly settlement caused the Boerse to maintain reserve in the past week's operations. It was hoped that the upward tendency manifested in New York toward the close of the week might react favorably in Berlin, but though prices here closed firm the anticipated buoyancy did not materialize.

The only flurry of activity yesterday came consequent upon a temporary advance on Canadian Pacifics. Industrials were depressed on a rumor that the Phoenix Works were about to issue a report showing a decrease from last year's business.

One of the features of the week was a forecast of an impending amalgamation of the Berlin traction systems.

The holiday merchandise trade is said to be highly unsatisfactory.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The following were the daily rates on call and time loans last week:

	On Call.	Renewal Rate.	60 Days.	90 Days.	Six Mos.
Dec. 15	3	@4 4	5¼@5¾	5@5¼	4¾@5
Dec. 16	3¼	@4 4	5¼@5¾	5@5¼	4¾@5
Dec. 17	3½	@4 4	5¼@5¾	5@5¼	4¾@5
Dec. 18	3	@3½ 3½	5¼@5¾	5@5¼	4¾@5
Dec. 19	3	@3½ 3½	5¼@5¾	5@5¼	4¾@5
Dec. 20		3½ 3½	5¼@5¾	5@5¼	4¾@5

Week's Range.—On call, 3@4; renewal rate, 3½; sixty days, 5¼@5¾; ninety days, 5@5¼; six months, 4¾@5.

Same Week Last Year.—On call, 3½@5½; renewal rate, 4½; sixty days, 6@6¾; ninety days, 6¼@6½; six months, 5¼@6.

Year to Date.—On call, 1@10; renewal rate, 2¾; sixty days, 2½@6; ninety days, 3½@6; six months, 8¼@6¾.

Same Period Last Year.—On call, 1¾@20; renewal rate, 2½; sixty days, 2@8; ninety days, 2½@7½; six months, 3@6¾.

FOREIGN DISCOUNT RATE.

	Short.	London. 3 Months.	Berlin.	Paris.
Dec. 15	4⅞@5	4 13-16	4½	3½
Dec. 16	4⅞@5	4 13-16	4½	3½
Dec. 17	5	4⅞	4½	3½
Dec. 18	5	4⅞	4½	3½
Dec. 19	5	4⅞	4½	3½
Dec. 20	5	4⅞	4½	3½

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	5	Oct. 2, 1913
Bank of France	4	Oct. 31, 1912
Bank of Germany	5	Dec. 12, 1912
Bank of Holland	5	June 25, 1913
Bank of Belgium	5	Oct. 16, 1912
Bank of Austria	5½	Nov. 27, 1913
Bank of Italy	6	Oct. 31, 1912
Bank of Switzerland	4½	Aug. 14, 1913
Bank of Russia	5½	Oct. 23, 1912
Bank of Spain	4½	Sep. 24, 1909
Bank of Portugal	6	Jan. 9, 1906
Bank of Sweden	5½	Nov. 14, 1912
Bank of Norway	5½	Mar. 23, 1912
Bank of Denmark	6	July 2, 1913
Bank of Bengal	7	Nov. 18, 1913
Bank of Bombay	5	Oct. 31, 1913

STERLING EXCHANGE.

	—Demand.— High.	Low.	60 Days Close.	Cable. Close.	Close.
Dec. 15	$4.8545	$4.8535	$4.8535	$4.8113	$4.8535
Dec. 16	4.8530	4.8525	4.8525	4.8115	4.8530
Dec. 17	4.8530	4.8525	4.8530	4.8100	4.8530
Dec. 18	4.8530	4.8525	4.8530	4.8110	4.8595
Dec. 19	4.8530	4.8525	4.8530	4.8125	4.8595
Dec. 20	4.8540	4.8540	4.8540	4.8125	4.8605

Week's range—Demand, $4.8525@$4.8540; 60 days, $4.8140@$4.8125; 90 days, $4.8580@$4.8605.

Same week last year—Demand, $4.8530@$4.8555; 60 days, $4.8090@$4.81; 90 days, $4.8590@$4.8620.

Year to Date.—Demand, $4.8480@$4.8700; sixty days, $4.8020@$4.8370; cable, $4.8580@$4.8865.

Same Period Last Year.—Demand, $4.8455@$4.8785; sixty days, $4.8025@$4.8495; cable, $4.8515@$4.8820.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Dec. 15	Par	*10c	*5c	*40c
Dec. 16	Par	*10c	*10c	*30c
Dec. 17	Par	*10c	†5c	*40c
Dec. 18	Par	*5c	†5c	*40c
Dec. 19	Par	†5c	*5c	*30c
Dec. 20	Par	†5c	*5c	*35c

*Premium. †Discount.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Paris. F. C.	Berlin. M. Pf.
Dec. 15	25 32	20 48
Dec. 16	25 31½	20 48½
Dec. 17	25 32	20 48⅝
Dec. 18	25 32	20 49⅛
Dec. 19	25 32	20 49⅛
Dec. 20	25 32	20 49½

GOLD AND SILVER BARS IN LONDON.

	Gold Bars. s. d.	American Eagles. s. d.	Bar Silver. d.
Dec. 15	77 9	76 4½	26⅝
Dec. 16	77 9	76 4½	26⅝
Dec. 17	77 9	76 4½	26 11-16
Dec. 18	77 9	76 4½	26 11-16
Dec. 19	77 9	76 4½	26 11-16
Dec. 20	77 9	76 4½	26 13-16

GOLD PREMIUMS.

	Madrid.	Lisbon.
Dec. 15	6.40	20.00
Dec. 16	6.45	20.00
Dec. 17	6.30	20.00
Dec. 18	6.65	20.00
Dec. 19	6.70	20.00
Dec. 20	6.70	20.00

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consols.	French Rentes.	Ger. Imp. 3s.	Rus. 4s.	Turk. 4s.
Dec. 15	71⅝	85f 90c	75	89	86½
Dec. 16	71 9-16	84f 90c	75	89	86½
Dec. 17	71 5-16	84f 90c	75	89	86½
Dec. 18	71 3-16	85f 15c	75	89	86½
Dec. 19	71 1-16	85f 40c	75	88½	86½
Dec. 20	71⅛	85f 47½c	75	89	86½

EUROPEAN BANKS.

Bank of England.

Total reserve decreased	£1,415,000
Notes reserved decreased	1,214,000
Notes in circulation increased	216,000
Public deposits increased	139,000
Other deposits decreased	2,050,000
Government securities increased	9,000
Other securities decreased	496,000

The detailed statement compares as follows with the same week one and two years ago:

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Bullion	£35,420,649	£32,478,897	£34,140,323
Reserve	25,075,000	22,169,952	23,304,432
Notes res.	23,808,000	21,102,380	22,359,805
Res. to liab.	55⅛%	43%	49⅝%
Circulation	28,795,000	28,753,945	29,285,900
Public dep.	8,028,000	11,300,721	15,207,052
Other dep.	37,465,000	40,240,594	40,899,755
Gov. securi's.	11,193,000	13,034,368	15,271,183
Other securi's	27,018,000	34,157,326	35,218,933

The more important items at this date in the past few years compare as follows:

	Bullion.	Reserve.	Other Securities.
1913	£35,420,649	£25,075,000	£27,018,000
1912	32,478,897	22,169,952	34,157,326
1911	34,140,323	23,304,432	35,218,933
1910	32,865,863	22,670,288	28,064,900
1909	34,509,728	24,054,238	23,988,246
1908	33,017,486	22,321,236	29,542,714
1907	33,076,729	22,390,234	29,883,717
1906	29,993,744	19,712,354	33,857,358
1905	29,974,832	19,275,862	38,892,617
1904	29,696,499	19,741,094	30,122,393
1903	30,427,914	20,471,479	24,841,288
1902	31,148,789	20,225,895	27,047,378
1901	34,392,129	22,595,384	27,781,893
1900	30,132,263	18,273,773	28,703,972
1899	29,295,617	17,335,827	35,255,242
1898	30,590,507	19,570,417	27,980,632
1897	31,757,748	21,519,713	30,114,125
1896	35,223,091	26,001,241	27,137,935
1895	44,576,535	35,056,415	26,482,785
1894	38,362,389	24,837,284	18,697,229
1893	25,001,479	16,149,764	24,864,908

Proportion of reserve at this date in a number of years:

	P. C.		P. C.
1913	55⅛	1908	48¾
1912	43	1902	44
1911	49⅝	1901	45
1910	46⅜	1900	40½
1909	54⅛	1899	37⅛
1908	43⅝	1898	48
1907	45⅞	1897	40
1906	38⅛	1896	52⅞
1905	36⅛	1895	60⅛
1904	41⅞	1894	63⅝

Bank of France.

	Increase. Francs.
Gold holdings	4,592,000
Silver holdings	10,468,000
Notes in circulation	*2,800,000
General deposits	6,325,000
Bills discounted	59,100,000
Treasury deposits	*11,950,000
Advances	*5,650,000

*Decrease.

The detailed statement compares as follows:

	1913. Francs.	1912. Francs.	1911. Francs.
Gold	3,524,607,000	3,206,825,000	3,212,000,000
Silver	650,825,000	726,200,000	806,225,000
Circ'n	5,697,088,000	5,537,217,840	5,225,746,910
Gen. dep.	671,547,000	691,001,685	555,999,366
Bills dis.	1,472,381,000	1,655,405,809	1,203,363,807
Trs. dep.	202,394,000	215,378,179	293,572,637
Adv'ces.	761,928,000	725,544,657	689,201,733

The most important items at this date in years prior to 1911 were as follows, in francs:

	Gold.	Silver.	Circulation.
1910	3,286,400,000	827,175,000	5,192,225,245
1909	3,585,350,000	898,150,000	5,188,473,970
1908	3,449,632,000	891,709,000	4,909,789,073
1907	2,693,917,000	927,043,000	4,805,710,430

Bank of Germany.

	Marks.
Gold on hand increased	7,371,000
Gold and silver increased	15,999,000
Notes in circulation decreased	22,378,000
Treasury bills decreased	15,428,000
Deposits increased	75,542,000
Loans increased	15,511,000
Discounts increased	21,569,000

The important returns compare with those of one or two years ago as follows, in marks:

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Gold and silver—	1,495,920,000	1,687,900,000	1,076,200,000
Loans and discounts—	949,129,000	1,589,220,000	1,344,620,000
Circulation—	1,929,866,000	1,939,120,000	1,701,960,000

The cash holdings in 1910 were 1,008,580,000 marks; in 1909, 965,640,000; in 1908, 1,073,540,000; in 1907, 701,560,000.

INACTIVE STOCKS.

In the following list the last prices in 1912 are given of stocks not traded in so far this year, with their bid and asked quotations on Saturday:

Bid.	Asked.	Stock.	Last Sale.
..	..	Am. District Tel.	*18 Nov. 28
..	..	Cleve. & Pitts.	*167½ Oct. 17
..	..	Crip. Creek C. pf.	*47 May 16
30	..	Cuban-Am. Sugar.	33 Nov. 12
5	..	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	5 May 18
..	..	Granby Consol.	74½ Nov. 11
..	..	Green Bay & West.	85 Mar. 24
..	..	Manhattan Beach	Oct. 6
25	..	N. O., M. & C. pf.	25 Sept. 3
..	..	N. O. Ry. & Light.	24½ Sept. 22
88	..	N.Y.,C. & St.L. 2d pf.	85 Sept. 16
..	..	N. Y. L. & W.	121 Oct. 16
..	..	N. Y. State Rys. pf.	*92 June 21
..	..	Rubber Gd. Mfg. pf.	105 Nov. 12
..	..	Rutland pf.	58 June 13

*Less than 100 shares.

MONEY BILL SUITS STOCK EXCHANGE

Nothing Discriminatory or Mischievous in It, Writes W. C. Van Antwerp.

MEMBERS LOYAL TO WILSON

New Law in Its Operation Will Serve to Correct False Opinions of the Stock Market.

The Banking and Currency bill in the form in which it passed the Senate will not work to impair the prestige or usefulness of the New York Stock Exchange, according to one of the leading members of the Exchange who has made a study of the forces which moulded the measure. In behalf of the board members, William C. Van Antwerp says in the December number of The Trust Companies' Magazine that it would be unworthy of them to search between the lines of a bill so honorably framed for covert evidence of prejudice and narrowness.

"There is not now, and there never has been, the slightest ground for suspecting anything false, mischievous or discriminatory in this bill," he writes. "The Stock Exchange is a unit in this opinion; it is a unit, too, in its loyalty to President Wilson and to all his constructive policies. I say this as the result of daily personal contact with the best sentiment of members.

"While under the proposed measure as it stands to-day, bank loans secured by Stock Exchange collateral cannot be used for rediscount with a Federal reserve bank, and, accordingly, will not be valid as a basis for issuing Federal reserve notes, banks are permitted to secure Federal reserve notes by the hypothecation of mercantile paper. Notes thus obtained will be used presumably for crop-moving purposes and for other excessive demands from the interior and elsewhere, thus releasing such funds as may be necessary for stock market purposes or for similar requirements. The bill certainly leaves in circulation all the currency we have to-day, and it adds to that fund a quasi-emergency currency through the rediscount features above outlined.

"How is New York City to suffer under such a plan? How is the Stock Exchange to suffer? Loanable funds used for stock market purposes are always and everywhere funds not in urgent use elsewhere. If the time ever comes when stock market borrowers seek to divert from more important channels of industry funds required for those purposes, brokers will richly merit legislation designed to control such an obvious evil. But this has never yet happened; it is the essence of sound banking that it shall not happen.

"Indeed, the Stock Exchange from any point of view gains enormously under the proposed measure in that it will henceforth be relieved of such criticism as that which grew out of the episode of 1907. In that panic, as everyone knows, the New York stock market was the only market in America where material wealth could be instantly converted into cash. It was a market in which high rates were bid in order to attract money from abroad, which money when it reached these shores went to supply the needs of the South and West at 6 per cent. Yet nothing but hostile criticism resulted. Hence, I say that even though the bill actually contained measures inimical to the Stock Exchange, the benefit resulting from a cessation of this unfair criticism will prove to be an ample compensation.

"The Stock Exchange has not been the only one to suffer from the mischievous effects of the criticism growing out of the panic, for in America the interests of one are the interests of all, and any economic fallacy given wide credence works harm to the community no less than to the immediate object of its rancor. This measure clearly will go far to prevent a recurrence of the panic of 1907, when perfectly solvent banks and trust companies closed their doors through the legally inelastic nature of the assets which choked their vaults, and that fact assures us of better times and clearer thinking for the whole community. Anything that prevents the hardships attendant on a great disturbance of prices is a boon to mankind. Anything that prevents dogmatic criticism and puts an end to class feeling is a genuine blessing.

"While it is not the province of this paper to discuss the forces that enter into stock market borrowing, it is essential that we should understand them. The mere fact that rumors of discrimination in the Currency bill against the stock market have found credence shows the public temper and reveals the popular ignorance of the object of this alleged discrimination. What is the nature and extent of stock market borrowings? What do such borrowings accomplish?

"Broadly speaking, the popular way of putting it—which is the wrong way—is this: Speculation is harmful; loans to stockholders are funds employed in speculation; therefore such loans should be restricted—a perfectly good syllogism except for its major premise, which is unsound. John Stuart Mill felt that 'speculators have a highly useful office in the economy of society.' Leroy-Beaulieu was of the opinion that 'the evils which speculation prevents are greater than those it causes.' The present Chancellor of the British Exchequer, radical though he may be, expresses himself as unalterably opposed to any interference with a free speculation. The United States Supreme Court has expressed a similar view.

"The Pujo Committee expressed distress that the facilities of the banks should be extended to stockbrokers. But why? It is conceded that the loaning of bank funds to merchants and manufacturers is the principal business of banks. That is what banks are for. Stockbrokers are merchants, dealing in commodities (securities) that form the very core of industry. The only difference between loans made to stockbrokers and those made to merchants is that stockbrokers deposit collateral and other merchants do not, a difference that makes this class of loans the safest business on a bank's books. More than that, the funds thus employed by the banks in call loans are funds that under the existing system should not be employed in any other way. They constitute the bank's secondary reserves (i. e., its assets over and above its 25 per cent. cash reserves) which under the system the pending measure is designed to reform constitute the main element of elasticity. The point cannot be too often repeated that these loans were not made to facilitate speculation, but to help the banks themselves, and to provide them, as stated, with an elastic realizable asset. No part of a bank's business is safer that Stock Exchange loans, and none so elastic."

Grain Traffic Near Record.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 21.—The amount of grain passing through this port for the season just closed came near to record figures. The total was 192,000,000 bushels, an increase of 25,000,000 over last year. The previous high record was 221,000,000 bushels in 1898. Of this year's total 22,000,000 was Canadian grain.

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Vol. 2, No. 49 NEW YORK, DECEMBER 22, 1913 10 Cents

THE MICAWBER IDEA IN CREDIT
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NOTICE.
To holders of special improvement bonds of the City of Pensacola, Florida, and all others whom it may concern:
Notice is hereby given pursuant to an ordinance adopted by the Board of Commissioners of the City of Pensacola, Florida, on November 26, 1913, that said City of Pensacola has decided to redeem at par and accrued interest, on the first day of January, 1914, at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 55 Cedar Street, in the City and State of New York, certain Special Improvement Bonds of the City of Pensacola, Florida, in accordance with the option specially reserved therein, and pursuant to the law and ordinance authorizing their issue.
The Bonds referred to, and to be redeemed, as aforesaid, are Special Improvement Bonds of the City of Pensacola, Florida, of the denomination of five hundred dollars ($500.00) each, designated Series B, Group 1, numbered consecutively 201 to 204, inclusive, dated July 1, 1912, and maturing on July 1, 1914.
All persons owning, or holding, any of the above described Bonds, and all others whom it may concern, are hereby notified that each and all of said above mentioned bonds are hereby required to be presented for redemption and payment at the time, place and manner herein above stated.
THE CITY OF PENSACOLA, FLORIDA.
By A. GREENHUT, Mayor.
Attest: JNO. G. WARD, Comptroller.
(Seal.) C. W. EGGART, City Clerk.

Local corporation with over $300,000 net quick assets desires $150,000 loan, secured by contract orders more than sufficient to pay loan, for one year; will establish sinking fund to liquidate loan at maturity. Address Counsel, Post Office Box, 246, New York.

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POWER OF NEW YORK BANKS

State Institutions Represent One-Sixth of Nation's Total.

ALBANY, Dec. 21.—There are 914 institutions of the various classes of the State Banking Department, with aggregate resources of $4,223,218,462, under the supervision of Supt. Van Tuyl, Jr. In his annual report Supt. Van Tuyl will show that on Sept. 30, 1913, there were 196 banks of deposit and discount, with total deposits of $523,041,335; 140 savings banks, with deposits of $1,724,-007,279, and 80 trust companies, with deposits of $1,310,789,477. Other institutions include the following: 45 safe deposit companies, 10 mortgage loan and investment companies, 2 security companies, 237 co-operative savings and loan associations, one building lot association, 17 personal loan associations, 158 branch banks, 7 branches of trust companies in Europe, and 21 foreign bank agencies.

"It is interesting to note," said Supt. Van Tuyl to-day, "that the New York State banks, trust companies, and savings banks represent over one-sixth of the banking power of the country. The assets of the same institutions are equal to over one-third of those of all the national banks in the United States. The deposits in our savings banks are equal to about one-quarter of the savings deposits in all banks in the country. The deposits of banks, trust companies, and savings banks under our supervision are equal to almost one-half of the deposits in all national banks in this country.

"During the year commencing Oct. 1, 1912, the Woodhaven Bank, Woodhaven; the Empire Savings and Loan Association, Syracuse, and the Birkbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company of America, New York City, were placed in charge of the Liquidation Bureau. Under its supervision the liquidation of twenty-three institutions, with total assets of $13,323,054.72, and with approximately 35,000 creditors, is at the present time being conducted. Among them are the following New York City banks:

Institution and Date of Closing.	Dividends Paid, p.c.
Lafayette Trust Company, Brooklyn, Nov. 30, 1908	55
Williamsburgh Co-operative Savings and Loan Company, Brooklyn, Aug. 19, 1909	..
Borough Bank of Brooklyn, April 7, 1910	10
European-American Bank, New York, Aug. 6, 1910	81
Washington Savings Bank, New York, Dec. 28, 1910	58
Knickerbocker Savings and Loan Company, New York, May 20, 1911	40
Newmark Dwinsker Co-operative Savings and Loan Company, Brooklyn, July 13, 1911	..
Afro-American Investment and Building Company, Brooklyn, July 13, 1911	18
Greenpoint Polish Co-operative Savings and Loan Association, Brooklyn Sept. 2, 1911	32
Carnegie Safe Deposit Company, New York, Sept. 23, 1911	50
State Savings Bank of the City of New York, Dec. 1, 1911	40
Excelsior Building and Loan Association, New York, Jan. 30, 1912	..
Universal Trust Company, New York, Feb. 16, 1912	..
Popular Banking Savings and Loan Association, New York, March 20, 1912	..
Birkbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company of America, New York, Dec. 27, 1912	..
Harbor and Suburban Building and Savings Association, New York, March 13, 1900	9.38
Nineteenth Ward Co-operative Savings and Loan Association, New York, July 15, 1909	62.09

*General creditors paid in full.

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Bells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Bells flat. †Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 20, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Albany So. 5s	$1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A. G. & E. ($50)	2,500,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 14	$70	$72
Do pf. ($50)	1,537,500	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	$45	$47
Am. P. & L.	5,631,400	1	Q	Dec 1, 13	63	66
Do 6% cu. pf	3,116,800	1½	Q	Jan 2, 14	76	78
Do op. warr.	1,604,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Do 6% nos. '21	2,199,100	3	S	F. & A.	95	97
Appal'n Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	8	10
Do pref.	2,180,000	..	..	.....	30	35
Ariz. Power.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	8	11
Do pref.	850,000	..	..	.....	45	50
Ashevef. & P. 1st s. f. 5s '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	94
Atl. & Syr. El. R.R. tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	Oct 15, 13	95½	98
Aug.-Al. R. & E. s. f. 5s '51	2,588,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85	90
Aug. Ry. & El. 1st 5s of '40	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	101
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	808,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90½	93½
Bing. R. L. & P. C. 4½s.	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	87	90
Do ref. ex 5s '57	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	96	97
Buf. Cr'n 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	102
Buff. G. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	101½
B. & L. E. 5s, '36	7,066,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	50
B. & Lockp. 1st 5s '38	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	97
B. & N. Falls E. & P. 1st 5s '40	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	..	98
Cal. El. Gen. Co. pf.	600,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 14	70	75
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 14	111	111¾
Do 1st 5s '47	5,680,000	2½	S	J. & D.	107¾	107⅞
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,502,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
C. M. L. & P. pf.	1,250,000	1¾	Q	Sep 30, 13	55	65
Do 6s, 1940	1,800,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	87½	92½
C. L. H. & P. 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Col. Ry. 1st 5s, '31	5,475,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	..
Co. R. G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	2,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Do com.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	50	..
Do pref.	840,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	80	90
C. G., E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	11,564,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	87½
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2½	S	Jul 15, 13	73	74
Do 1st 5s, '33	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	100½
Consum. Po. (Mich.) 5s, '36	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89	92
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29	10,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87	92
El. B. & S. pf.	3,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	97½b	99b
Cs. L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,880,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	99
El. Utl. Cor.	2,500,000	½	Q	Sep 30, 13	23	27
Do pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 13	76	80
Ev. Sves W. G. & E. 1st 6s	218,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	100
Fed. L. & T. Co.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	22	24
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 1, 13	70	73
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf.	1,410,000	1¾	..	Jul 15, 13	65	75
Ft. Worth P. & L. 1st 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	91	94
Guan. P. & E.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Do pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	60	70
Do 6s, '32	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	87½	92½
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	103
Int. Ry. of B. B. Div. 5s, '31	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	103
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s & 2d 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	97
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s.	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	..
Int. St. El. C. 1st 6s, '33.	466,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts.	18,315,000	2	S	J. & J.	61	65
J. C., H. & P. 4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	74	75
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '50.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	94
K. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	.....	20	22
Do pf.	10,407,500	1¼	Q	Mar. 1, 11	30	35
Do 1st 5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	90
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	101¾	102
K. C. E. 4s, '22	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	74	77
K. C. Met. St. Ry. con. 1st 5s, '13	7,243,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, 1926	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	86	88½
K. G. & E. pf.	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	95	97
Do 5s of '22	3,080,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	96
L., R. & N. E. 1st 5s, '33	1,950,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s	4,693,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	95
Mobile E. pf.	852,000	1¾	Q	Nov 15, 13	88b	92b
Do 1st 5s '40	663,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	91
Montana Pr.	49,674,000	½	Q	Jan 2, 14	*38	40
Do pf.	9,700,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 14	96	98
Musk'e G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Dec 15, 13	88b	92b
Do 1st 5s, '28	1,058,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	95
Nashville R. & L. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 13	85	90
Do con. 5s, '53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	100
Do ref. 5s, '58	2,810,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	94
N. Y. West'r L. G. 4s, 2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	76	79
N. Jersey & Ry. 1st 4s, 1948	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	76	77
N. I. & Mont P. 1st 6s	4,462,000	3	S	F. & A.	55	60
N. O. L. & P. pf.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	11	14
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 13	59	62
Do 1st 6s, '31	1,750,000	3	S	J. & J.	87½	92½
N. St. Power Do pf.	5,975,000	..	..	.....	12½	15½
N. Y. Tr. 5s	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 13	67	69
Okla. Ry. 5s	2,500,000	1¾	Q	J. & J.	98	100
Ont. P. stck	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84½	87
O. & C. B. Ry. & B. 1st 5s, '28	8,569,000	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 13	73	75
Pr'scott G. & E. 1st 6s, '40	250,000	3	S	J. & J.	90	95
Pub. S. Cor. ctfs.	19,970,440	1½	Q	Sep 30, 13	103	103½
Pub. U. Cor. ($50)	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	$40	$45
Do pf. ($50)	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	$45	$50
Rep. R. & L. Co	5,200,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Do pf.	6,300,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 13	65	68
Roch Ry. & L. 5s tax ex. N.Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	99
Rock., Syr. & E. 5s of '45	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	68	72
Rockld. L. & P. 5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Rutland R. L. & P. 1st 5s, '49	1,904,000	2½	S	M. & S.	88	95
St. Jo. (Mo.) R. L., H. & P. 5s	4,637,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	99
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93½	97½
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s	1,150,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90½	93
SanDiegoCon G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	3,425,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	93½
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '25	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Scranton L. & P.	2,951,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Scrn. Ry ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	62½	70
Do cons. '32	1,100,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 13	97½	100
Seattle Elec. Co. cons. 5s	4,411,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	96
Sea. Lig. 5s	4,321,000	2½	S	A. & O.	89	92
Sierra & San F. Pow. 1st 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	86½	90
So. Cal. Ed.	10,043,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	94
as. W. U. Cor	15,000,000	..	..	.....	26	29
So. Power 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	100
Spok. & Inland E. 5s	3,998,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
Sup. W. L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	1,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	83
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$6½	$7½
Do pf. ($50)	11,684,000	2	Q	Dec 15, 13	$24½	$25½
Tampa El. 1st 5s	1,200,500	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	11	13
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	Q	Dec 1, 13	56	58½
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Unit. Elec. N. J. 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	77½	78½
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89¼	91
Unit. Gas Imp.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	25	30
Do pf.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 14	97½b	101b
Utah Sec. Cor	27,500,000	..	..	.....	15	16
Utica & M'h'k V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	93
Wash. R. & El.	6,500,000	2½c	Q	Dec 1, 13	85	86
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 13	87	87½
Do con 4s, '51	10,643,000	2	S	M. & S.	79¾	80

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 20, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	15½	18
Do 6% cum. pf.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	47½	49
West. St. G. & E.	3,500,000	4	..	.....	..	..
Do pf.	1,900,000	1¾	Q	Jun 30, 12	35	45
Do 1st & ref. 5s. '41	3,460,000	2½	S	J. & D.	87	92
Wh'l Tr. Co. 1st con. 5s. '31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97

a—Paid initial dividend of ½% June 2, 1913.
b—And dividend as to interest accrued. *Ex dividend.
c—Including 1% extra.

BANKS.

America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 13	550	560
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	3	S	Nov 1, 13	195	205
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	130	140
Bowery	250,000	6b	Q	Oct 31, 13	400	..
Bronx Boro.	150,000	5	S	Jun 30, 13	200	260
Buten. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July 1, 13	125	135
Century	500,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	190	200
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 14	270	285
Ch.-P.N. ($25)	2,225,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	168	173
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	3	S	Oct 1, 13	135	150
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2½	B	Nov 1, 13	285	..
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 13	175	182
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 14	160	166
Colonial	400,000	2½	Q	Dec 31, 13	450	..
Columbia	300,000	5	S	Jan 1, 14	280	300
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	165	168
Corn Exch.	3,000,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 13	300	302
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	..	Jan 1, 12	55	70
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 1, 13	160	170
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Jan 1, 14	4300	..
Fifth Nat.	250,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	300	350
First Nat.	10,000,000	12a	Q	Jan 1, 14	900	930
Fourth Nat.	5,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	..	170
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 13	220	240
Ger.-Am ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug 1, 13	130	145
German Ex.	200,000	10	Q	Jan 2, 14	375	410
Germania	200,000	12½	S	Nov 1, 13	450	500
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	175	..
Greenwich	500,000	5½	Q	Jan 1, 14	260	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 13	620	635
Har'm'n Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	275	290
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 14	495	505
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	177	183
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	10d	Q	Jan 2, 14	600	625
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 1, 13	325	335
Manh. Co. ($50)	2,050,000	7	S	July 1, 13	310	315
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 13	240	255
Mechanics & Metals	6,000,000	3	Q	Nov 11, 13	214	218
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 13	170	178
Mer. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 13	140	150
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 13	300	310
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	180	190
Mutual	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 14	280	305
Nat. Nassau	1,000,000	4	S	Nov 1, 13	180	190
Nat. Reserve	1,200,000	3	S	Jan 1 11	82	88
New Netherland	200,000	4	S	Oct 1, 13	215	..
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	Jan 2, 14	385	395
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	July 1, 13	850	..
N.Y. Prod. Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Oct 15, 13	160	166
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	S	Jan 1, 13	250	..
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 14	350	360
People's ($25)	200,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 14	230	..
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 14	425	..
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 13	395	..
Security	1,000,000	3	S	Aug 1, 13	..	120
Sherman Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 2, 14	125	135
State	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 2, 14	190	200
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 13	110	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31, 13	145	155
Wash. Hts.	100,000	2	Q	Dec 31, 13	390	400
West Side	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 14	450	480
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Dec 31, 13	570	600

a—Incl. a special dividend of 5%. Quarterly dividend of 3% and 5% special payable on First Security Co. Jan. 2.
b—Incl. 8% extra. c—Incl. 3% extra payable Dec. 23.
d—Incl. 5% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 13	350	360
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	8	Q	Nov 1, 13	410	417
B'way Trust	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	150	154
Brooklyn	1,000,000	c	Q	Jan 2, 14	470	490
Col.-Knick.	2,000,000	4	Q	Dec 31, 13	430	445
Central	3,000,000	8d	Q	Jan 2, 14	980	1000
Citizens	1,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 1, 13	135	145
Commercial	500,000	..	..	.....	125	135
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Dec 31, 13	300	310
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	4	Q	Dec 31, 13	445	450
Farm. Loan & T. ($25)	1,000,000	12½	Q	Nov 1, 13	1100	1140
Fidelity	1,000,000	3e	S	Jan 2, 14	205	215
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Dec 31, 13	240	245
Fulton	500,000	7f	S	Jan 2, 14	270	285
Guaranty	10,000,000	8b	Q	Dec 31, 13	510	525
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Nov 1, 13	270	280
Home	750,000	3	Q	Jul 15, 07	105	112
Hudson	500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	130	137
Law. T. Ins. & T. Co.	4,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	142	152
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 07	117	122
Metropolitan	2,000,000	4	Q	Jul 31, 13	340	360
Mut. Alliance	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 14	125	145
Nassau	600,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 13	128	135
New York	3,000,000	8	S	Dec 31, 13	590	603
N.Y. L. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 10, 13	975	1000
People's Tr.	1,000,000	4	M	Dec 1, 13	285	295
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	1	Q	Dec 31, 13	395	400
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan 1, 14	365	380
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31, 13	..	415
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 14	1030	1045
Wash'ton	500,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 14	345	365

b—Incl. 2% extra. c—Incl. 5% extra. d—Incl. 10% extra.
e—Also a Christmas div. of 2%, payable Dec. 23, 1913.
f—Incl. 2% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety	$5,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 31, 13	160	167
Bd & Mtg. Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15, 13	278	285
City of N. Y.	500,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 13	..	190
Commonw'lth	2,000,000	6	S	July 1, 13	290	310
Continental	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 14	390	410
Fidelity & C.	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	425	475
Fidel.-Ph'nix.	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	257	265
First Mg. Gu.	500,000	5	S	July 1, 13	100	115
Germ. All'ce	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	260	280
Germ. Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	500	510
Germ'a ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 13	500	525
Germ'ia Life.	200,000	15	S	Jul 24, 13	215	..
Hanov'r ($50)	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 13	180	195
Home Fire.	6,000,000	20	S	July 1, 13	390	396
Home Life.	125,000	10	S	M. & N.	275	..
La'y's Mtg. Co	6,000,000	8	Q	Dec 31, 13	175	185
Manh't'n Life	100,000	113	S	F. & A.	300	340
Met. L. ($25)	2,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	150	170
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 13	86	93
Nas. & Dutch.	2,000,000	4½	S	Aug 1, 13	130	140
Nat. Surety	2,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 14	162	..
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 14	..	160
N. Y. Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 13	70	80
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 13	310	330
No. River ($25)	300,000	5	S	Oct., 1913	145	155
Prud'n'l ($50)	2,000,000	10	S	..	535	600
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	5a	S	Jan 15, 14	110	120
St'y'v't'nt ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	135
U.S. Casualty	500,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 13	190	200
U. S. Life.	264,000	1	A	J. & J.	90	105
U. S. (Fire).	400,000	3	S	Aug. 1913	80	90
Westchester.	300,000	20	S	Aug 1, 13	350	360
Wash. City	400,000	6	S	Aug 1, 13	150	200

a—Including 2% extra.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Ang.-Am. O.	$9,733,000	10	..	Jul 15, 13	12	12¼
Atlantic Ref.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	730	735
Borne-Scry'r.	3,000,000	$20	..	Oct 15, 13	280	290
Buck. P. L.	10,000,000	$3	Q	Dec 15, 13	162	164
Chese. Mfg.	500,000	$10	Q	Dec 22, 13	635	670
Colonial Oil.	250,000	..	..	.....	120	130
Contin. Oil.	3,000,000	$	Q	Dec 16, 13	210	217
Crescent P. L.	3,000,000	1.50	Q	Dec 15, 13	54	57
Cumb. P. L.	1,000,000	$6	A	Dec 15, 13	60	65
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	$10	Q	Nov 1, 13	335	345
Galena-Sig. O.	12,000,000	$3	Q	Dec 31, 13	177	177
Gal.-S. O. pf.	2,000,000	$2	Q

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STOCK AND BOND SALES WEEK ENDED DECEMBER 20

STOCKS, (SHARES.)		BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)	
SALES WEEK ENDED DEC. 20	1,593,414	SALES WEEK ENDED DEC. 20	$11,390,500
SALES WEEK ENDED DEC. 13	1,480,542	SALES WEEK ENDED DEC. 13	9,088,000
SALES WEEK ENDED DEC. 21, 1912	3,150,681	SALES WEEK ENDED DEC. 21, 1912	9,282,000
SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	80,479,903	SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	484,524,420
SALES SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	129,555,809	SALES SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	663,837,000

All stocks dealt in on a percentage of par basis except Alaska Gold Mines, Anaconda Copper, Batopilas Mining, Chino Copper, Great Northern Certificates for ore properties, Guggenheim Exploration, Inspiration Consolidated Copper, Miami Copper, Nevada Consolidated Copper, Ray Consolidated Copper, Tennessee Copper, and Utah Copper, which are quoted dollars per share. Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where only odd lots of a stock have been traded in. The last prices given for stocks for which no range for the week is shown are the last previous sales. †Pays 14 per cent. per annum; 5 per cent. semi-annually, January and July, and 4 per cent. semi-annually, April and October. ‡Declared 4 per cent., payable 2 per cent. Oct. 1 and 2 per cent. Jan. 1. §Including 2 per cent. extra and 5 per cent. in stock. ||Including an extra dividend of 2 per cent. **On account of accumulated dividends.

Range for Year 1912. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1913. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date	Per Cent.	Period.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Range for Week Ended Dec. 20. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	W'ks Net Chge.	Closing Saturday, Dec. 20. Bid.	Asked.	Sales Week Ended Dec. 20, '13.
205	164¾	150	Jan. 29	110	Dec. 6	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, '13	3	Q	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	100	90	91	90	91	..	+ 1¼	91	100	110
..	..	24½	Oct. 2	18	Nov. 22	7,500,000	.....	..	..	Alaska Gold Mines Co.	10	20	21¼	19⅝	21¼	..	+ ¼	21¼	21½	5,100
..	..	8½	Nov. 13	7⅝	Dec. 15	19,258,900	.....	..	..	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	100	12½	12½	8⅝	8½	..	..	8	8½	500
..	..	8¼	Dec. 5	4	Nov. 14	13,709,700	.....	..	..	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. pf.	100	69¼	71¾	68¾	71⅝	..	+ 1⅞	71⅝	..	400
..	..	42½	Dec. 5	40	Nov. 14	153,887,900	Nov. 24, '13	1½	Q	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	..	..	..	44¾	..	..	43	47	..
..	..	80½	Sep. 16	61⅝	June 10	18,330,900	Oct. 15, '13	1	Q	Am. Agr. Chem. Co.	100	..	..	..	90	..	..	88	92½	2,050
92¾	60	57	Jan. 3	41¼	Sep. 5	27,112,700	Oct. 15, '13	1½	Q	Am. Agr. Chem. Co. pf.	100	22¼	23½	22¼	23½	..	..	71	73	..
63⅝	54½	93	Jan. 2	90	Nov. 5	15,000,000	Nov. 15, '12	1½	Q	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	..	..	..	74½	..	..	90¼	95	100
101¼	98	99	Jan. 2	95	June 10	5,000,000	Nov. 15, '13	1½	Q	Am Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	90	90	90	90	..	..	97¼	..	..
77	46½	50½	Jan. 6	65	Oct. 31	4,800,000	Sep. 30, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Brake Shoe & F. Co.	100	..	..	..	128	135¼	..	125	128	1,740
101¼	90	86	Mar. 6	65	Oct. 27	5,000,000	Sep. 30, '13	2	Q	Am. Brake S. & F. Co. pf.	100	26½	29¼	25⅞	28⅝	31¾	+ 2¼	28	28½	1,800
107⅝	91½	96¼	Jan. 4	89½	Oct. 27	5,000,000	.....	..	..	American Can Co.	100	87⅝	88½	86⅝	88¼	116½	+ 2	44½	44½	1,800
160	130	136⅝	Jan. 6	127¾	Nov. 28	41,233,300	.....	..	..	American Can Co. pf.	100	43¼	44½	43	44	48¾	+ ⅛	110	113	100
47⅝	11¼	46⅞	Jan. 31	21	June 11	41,233,300	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Am. Car & Foundry Co.	100	111⅝	111⅝	86⅝	111⅝	..	..	36	38	400
120¾	90¾	129½	Jan. 30	80½	June 10	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Am. Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	36	36	36	36	82½	— ⅛	36	..	100
63⅝	49⅝	129	Jan. 2	36½	June 10	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	American Cities	100	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	..	..	75	..	.....
120	115	117	Mar. 5	108	June 10	16,264,700	.....	..	..	American Cities pf.	25	..	..	..	80	..	..	81	84	.....
60¼	30⅜	48⅞	Jan. 6	33¼	June 28	20,553,500	July 1, '13	3	SA	American Coal	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	103	1,510
84⅝	75½	78¾	Jan. 2	60¼	June 11	1,500,000	Sep. 1, '13	3	SA	American Coal Products	100	..	..	..	100	..	..	36½	37½	.....
85	85	75	June 11	75	June 11	10,639,300	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	American Coal Prod. pf.	100	35½	37½	35	37½	57	+ 2	92½	94	825
98	94	87	Mar. 11	80	July 23	2,500,000	Dec. 15, '13	1½	Q	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	..	..	..	91	..	..	102	105	300
114	108¾	109¼	Jan. 15	105	June 12	20,257,100	June 1, '11	2½	..	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	103	103	95	102	174	— 4	4	4½	1,100
60¼	45½	57⅜	Jan. 2	33½	Sep. 2	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '13	3	Q	American Express Co.	100	4	4	4	4	21¾	— ¼	22	22½	1,400
99¼	95	98	May 6	92½	Sep. 2	18,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	3	Q	American Hide & L. Co.	100	21	21¾	21	21¾	24¾	— 1½	22	23	300
220	160	166	Feb. 6	95	July 9	11,274,100	.....	..	..	American Hide & L. Co. pf.	100	21⅝	22⅞	21¼	22⅞	18⅞	— 1⅛	10	10½	300
7¼	3	5¼	Jan. 8	3¼	June 10	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05	..	..	American Ice Securities Co	100	10¾	10⅝	10½	10⅝	11½	— ⅛	23	23	360
84	20	28¾	Feb. 10	15	June 10	19,045,100	July 20, '07	1¾	..	American Linseed Co.	100	27⅝	28¼	27½	28¼	43	— ⅝	28¼	29⅞	1,800
30⅝	18	27¾	Apr. 4	17	June 10	16,750,000	.....	..	..	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	28⅜	29½	28½	29¼	..	..	98	98½	410
17⅞	9¼	12¼	Nov. 7	6⅞	June 10	16,750,000	Sep. 1, '08	1¾	..	American Locomotive	100	98	98	98	98	106⅝	— ⅝	6	8	.....
43	30	33⅜	Nov. 7	20	Oct. 17	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1¾	Q	American Locomotive pf.	100	..	..	..	81½	127⅞	..	42	44	310
47¼	31⅝	44½	Jan. 6	27	June 10	25,000,000	Oct. 21, '13	1¾	Q	American Malt Corporation	100	43½	43½	42¾	43¼	59⅝	— ¼	62⅝	62⅝	3,100
110½	103	106¾	Jan. 3	94	Oct. 17	5,739,200	.....	..	..	American Malt Corp'n pf.	100	60⅞	62⅜	60⅜	62¾	104⅞	— ½	72⅞	73½	350
19¼	4¾	13	Jan. 3	5¼	Oct. 17	8,838,900	Nov. 3, '13	2	SA	American Smelt. & Ref. Co.	100	97½	98	97½	97½	..	..	92¼	92⅝	140
63¼	42	61½	Jan. 3	41⅞	Oct. 24	50,000,000	Dec. 15, '13	1	Q	American Smelt. & Ref. Co. pf.	100	81½	81½	81½	81½	..	..	81½	82	240
91	66¼	74⅜	Jan. 30	58½	June 10	50,000,000	Dec. 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Smelt. Sec. pf. B.	100	158	160	158	160	192	+ 1	155	161½	.....
109⅝	102⅜	107	Feb. 7	97	June 12	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	3	Q	American Snuff Co.	100	..	..	..	100	..	..	24½	26½	.....
89¼	84	86	Jan. 2	79¼	July 9	11,001,700	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Snuff Co. pf. new	100	..	..	..	107	..	..	106½	107	2,950
208¼	123	193	Jan. 2	150	July 9	3,940,300	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	American Steel Foundries	100	101½	107	101½	106¾	111⅝	+ 5	109	115	.....
105	90	105	Jan. 21	100	June 6	16,218,000	Sep. 30, '13	1½	Q	Am. Sugar Refining Co.	100	..	..	..	112½	117	..	56	60	.....
44⅝	36	40¼	Feb. 3	25	June 9	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	60	60	..	122½	122¾	96,404
133½	113½	118	Jan. 31	99⅞	June 12	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	100	114¾	124¼	110	123⅝	278½	+ 4	246	248	2,000
115	115½	116⅝	Jan. 28	110⅛	Mar 26	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	100	245	248¾	243	248	..	..	246	248	.....
78	66	66¼	Jan. 3	59	Dec. 15	344,550,000	Oct. 15, '13	2	Q	American Tobacco Co.	100	..	..	..	99⅜	..	..	99⅜	102¼	524
140½	137⅝	140	Jan. 3	110	June 6	40,242,400	Dec. 1, '13	2	Q	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	102	102	101½	102	102⅜	+ ¾	100⅜	102¼	.....
82½	241⅞	294⅜	Jan. 2	150	July 18	1,298,700	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Am Tobacco Co. pf. new	100	..	..	..	95	213⅜	..	15½	18	.....
109	102	106	Jan. 27	96	July 11	51,700,600	Oct. 1, '13	1½	..	American Water Works pf.	100	..	..	..	107	83¼	+ 1	77½	78	100
106⅝	102¼	106⅛	Jan. 27	96	May 23	10,000,000	July 1, '13	1½	..	American Woolen Co.	100	77½	77½	77½	77½	121½	..	77½	78	.....
99¼	97½	99	Jan. 2	95	Dec. 1	20,000,000	.....	..	..	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	124½	..	34⅝	35	3,360
31	18	23½	Sep. 27	15	May 7	40,000,000	Oct. 15, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Writing Paper pf.	25	34	34⅞	33¾	34⅜	..	..	26	30	800
94¼	79	82	Sep. 19	74	Nov. 14	12,500,000	Apr. 1, '13	1	Q	Anaconda Con. Mining Co.	25	30	31	29	30	123	..	..	..	.....
41⅜	23¼	32¼	Jan. 2	20	Nov. 10	108,312,500	Oct. 15, '13	75c	Q	Assets Realization Co.	100	..	..	..	95	..	..	..	..	.....
48	34	41½	Jan. 2	30⅞	Dec. 15	9,990,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Assn. Merchants 1st pf.	100	..	..	..	43½	..	..	..	..	.....
127½	105½	120	Jan. 7	95	Oct. 22	4,488,900	Oct. 15, '13	1½	Q	Associated Oil Co.	100	92½	94½	92	94½	98¼	..	92	94	2,400
104½	102½	95	Oct. 31	95	Oct. 31	40,000,000	Oct. 15, '13	1½	Q	Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	100	98	98	98	98	98¼	..	98	98	1,460
47	41½	43¾	Feb. 19	39	Nov. 10	194,531,000	Dec. 1, '13	2½	SA	Atch., Topeka & S. F. pf.	100	118	119	115	116⅝	132	+ 2⅛	116⅞	116⅝	450
111¾	103½	106⅝	Jan. 6	90¼	July 9	14,199,500	Aug. 1, '13	2½	SA	Atlantic Coast Line	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	39½	20
104½	101⅜	102¼	Jan. 2	96	June 11	67,557,100	July 10, '13	3½	SA	BALDWIN LOCO. WKS.	100	39	39½	39	39½	52	+ 3	38	39	5,150
148½	130⅜	133⅜	Jan. 9	112	June 11	20,000,000	July 1, '13	1	SA	Baldwin Loco. Works pf.	100	91¾	92⅝	90	92⅝	104⅝	+ 1¼	92⅜	93	100
60⅜	49	53½	Jan. 8	36½	Dec. 13	20,000,000	July 1, '13	3½	SA	Baltimore & Ohio	100	80	80	80	80	87	+ ¾	79⅞	80⅞	100
108¾	102⅜	105¼	June 6	100¾	June 25	152,314,800	Sep. 2, '13	3	SA	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	87½	.....
111⅞	101¼	106⅜	Jan. 22	90⅝	June 18	60,000,000	Sep. 2, '13	2	SA	Batopilas Mining	100	28¼	30⅜	28¼	30⅜	66¾	+ 1⅝	30½	31	1,600
91	86¼	89	Jan. 17	74	Jan. 14	8,931,980	Dec. 31, '07	12½	..	Bethlehem Steel Corpora'n.	100	67⅛	68⅜	67½	68¼	87⅜	+ 1⅜	68¼	..	1,000
2⅞	⅞	4½	Jan. 9	25	June 10	14,882,000	.....	..	..	Bethlehem Steel Corp'n pf.	100	86⅛	87⅜	86⅛	87⅜	88⅝	+ 1¼	121¼	123	3,600
75	27⅜	41½	Jan. 2	9	Oct. 24	14,908,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¼	Q	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	100	125	125	124¼	124¼	137	+ 1¼	8	8	200
80	56¼	74	Aug. 12	62¼	June 10	57,139,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¼	Q	Brooklyn Union Gas	100	..	..	..	108	115¼	..	105⅝	112	.....
94½	76¾	92¾	May 26	83¾	June 10	17,999,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Brunswick T. & Ry Sec.Co	100	..	..	..	115	..	..	115	135	.....
149	137½	137⅞	Jan. 27	124	June 6	7,000,000	.....	..	..	Buffalo., Roch. & Pitts.	100	..	..	..	25½	..	..	25¼	27¼	.....
11¼	7⅞	8¾	Mar. 31	6¼	June 9	10,500,000	Aug. 15, '13	3	SA	Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. pf.	100	..	..	..	29¼	..	..	16	17	330
11½	10⅝	11⅜	Jan. 30	10¼	Dec. 8	6,000,000	Dec. 1, '13	⅜	Q	Butterick Co.	100	..	..	..	54½	— 1⅝	..	47	50¼	.....
130	130	116½	Dec. 8	116¼	June 27	14,647,200	.....	..	..	CALIF. PETROLEUM	100	16⅜	16½	16¼	16½	51	..	50	69	.....
40¼	28	31	Feb. 8	25	Oct. 22	14,872,300	July 1, '13	1¾	..	California Petroleum pf.	100	..	..	..	60	260⅜	— 3⅜	218½	218⅝	98,050
72¼	49¼	56½	Feb. 3	16	Oct. 23	12,450,300	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	SA	Canada Southern	100	220	220⅜	212	218½	220¼	..	..	..	300
93½	84	86	Jan. 30	45	July 23	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '13	2½	Q	Canadian Pacific	100	..	..	..	201¼	91	90⅞	— ⅛	90	93½	200
67⅝	65	63	Feb. 15	53	May 13	249,295,100	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Can. Pac. sub. rcts. full pd.	100	91¼	91¼	90¼	91	85¾	..	..	..	15,500
283	226½	266⅝	Jan. 2	203	July 9	11,439,500	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Case, (J. I.) Thresh. M. pf.	100	..	..	..	91	26½	+ 2¼	26⅝	26½	505
..	..	229	Apr. 17	203	Dec. 16	5,125,000	Oct. 15, '13	1	Q	Central Coal & Coke Co.	100	23¾	26⅜	23¼	23¾	93	+ 1	93¼	..	125
101½	90⅝	103⅝	Feb. 6	90½	Dec. 16	2,600,400	.....	..	..	Central Leather Co.	100	92⅝	94	92¼	93	360	+ 5	300	320	.....
..	..	87	Sep. 25	85¾	June 10	39,587,300	.....	..	..	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	285	285	285	285	..	..	98	106	3,300
33¾	16½	30¼	Feb. 5	17	June 10	33,277,900	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Central of New Jersey	100	..	..	..	120	..	..	58¼	58½	.....
100½	80	97¼	Mar. 5	88	June 11	27,436,800	Nov. 1, '13	2	Q	Central & South Am. Tel.	100	56¾	58¼	55¾	58¼	76	+ 2	9⅝	15	.....
395	305	362	Jan. 13	275	June 10	10,000,000	Nov. 8, '13	1½	Q	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	..	..	..	58	78	..	40	..	400
121½	114½	117	Jan. 2	110	July 12	62,793,700	Sep. 30, '13	1½	Q	Chicago & Alton	100	..	..	..	20½	..	..	17	20	611
85½	69¼	80	Jan. 2	51½	June 10	19,537,800	Feb. 15, '10	2	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	11½	11½	11	11⅛	..	..	11	11½	11,910
24¼	17	18	Jan. 2	7½	June 12	19,487,600	Jan. 16, '11	..	..	Chicago Great Western	100	27⅛	27½	27⅛	27½	112	+ 2½	28	30⅛	1,100
40	25	25⅜	Feb. 25	17½	June 4	45,155,900	.....	..	..	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	97⅜	100¼	96⅜	96⅜	135	+ 3½	135	136	1,100
20¾	15⅝	17⅞	Jan. 9	10¾	June 10	43,634,900	.....	..	..	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	100	131½	135	131¾	135	140	+ 1⅝	137	137½	1,170
39½	30⅝	35	Jan. 9	26⅜	Nov. 10	116,348,200	Sep. 2, '13	3½	SA	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	100	124½	126	124½	126	165	..	165	170	.....
119⅝	106¼	116¼	Jan. 9	96¾	Nov. 10	115,274,900	Sep. 2, '13	3½	SA	Chicago & Northwestern	100	..	..	..	171½	..	..	..	..	.....
146	139¼	145	Jan. 30	131½	Nov. 10	130,121,700	Oct. 1, '13	2	Q	Chicago & Northwest. pf.	100	..	..	..	65	..	..	..	..	.....
118	105½	122	Jan. 6	103	Nov. 19	22,295,100	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	100	121¼	121½	121⅜	121⅝	130	..	118	125	10
198	188	188	Mar. 25	65	Oct. 25	74,877,200	Sep. 20, '13	3½	SA	Chi., St. P. Minn. & O.	100	..	..	..	137⅝	..	..	130	140	11,300
..	..	65	Oct. 25	65	Aug. 25	18,556,200	Aug. 20, '13	3½	SA	Chi., St. P. M. & O. pf.	5	36¾	38¼	36⅜	38¼	..	+ ¾	37⅞	38	100
144	126	135	Mar. 8	119½	Aug. 25	47,056,300	Aug. 20, '13	3½	SA	Chino Copper	75c	36	36	36	36	95	+ ½	40	200	
155	150	150½	Jan. 21	130½	Oct. 10	4,302,700	Sep. 30, '13	75c	Q	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	62	62	61⅝	61⅝	95	+ 1	28½	28½	1,100
50½	25	47⅝	Jan. 2	30⅜	June 10	34,235,500	Oct. 16, '13	1¼	Q	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	100	26	27¾	26	27¾	33⅜	+ 1	27½	28	190
62½	45¼	54	Jan. 21	34⅞	Oct. 16	10,000,000	July 21, '13	1¾	Q	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	..	..	..	..	..	— ⅛	27½	28	550
101⅛	95	94⅜	Jan 16	60	June 10	34,235,500	Apr. 15, '13	4	SA	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	28	28¼	28	64	..	..	60	64	.....
43⅜	22¼	41⅞	Feb. 1	150	Jan. 23	2,000,000	July 1, '13	4	SA	Colorado Southern	100	..	..	..	60	..	..	50	70	.....
140	106	155	Feb. 1	123	June 12	31,100,000	Dec. 31, '12	2	SA	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	.....
45	32½	33	Jan. 3	23¾	Aug. 1	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '13	1	SA	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	..	..	..	102¼	..	..	..	..	.....
76⅞	72	69	Mar. 4	64	Aug. 1	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¼	Q	Consolidation Coal Co.	100	..	..	..	141	..	+ 2⅜	9	9	600
71	66¾	65½	Apr. 5	55	July 1	16,247,900	Oct. 31, '13	1½	Q	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	126¼	129¼	126¼	129¼	141	+ 2⅝	63½	64	800
102	102	102	Feb. 25	102¼	Feb. 25	99,816,500	Dec. 15, '13	1½	Q	Consolidated Refining Co.	100	62½	63½	62⅜	63½	74	+ 1½	74	84	65
140½	135¾	142¾	Jan. 31	78	June 10	49,777,200	.....	..	..	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	90	..	..	80	84	.....
22¼	10	17¾	Jan. 31	7⅝	June 10	29,826,900	Oct. 16, '13	1¼	Q	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	90	..	..	92	95	620
89½	75	79¼	Jan. 31	61½	June 10	2,997,805	Dec. 15, '13	1¾	Q	Crex Carpet Co.	5	21¼	21¾	21	21¾	..	..	23	24	40
86	70	77	Feb. 19	74	July 8	7,893,800	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Cuban-American Sugar pf.	100	93⅜	93⅝	92	93	99⅞	— ½	92	95	610
96	92	90	Feb. 4	74	Feb. 4	37,828,500	Dec. 1, '13	1¾	Q	DEERE & CO. pf.	100	151⅝	151⅝	151	151½	164	+ ½	152	372	390
100¼	99¾	100½	Jan. 16	92	Dec. 19	42,503,000	Dec. 20, '13	10	Ex	Delaware & Hudson	100	..	..	..	385	580	..	..	..	.....
175½	162	167	Jan. 3	138⅜	Dec. 10	30,277,000	Dec. 22, '13	..	..	Del., Lack. & Western	100	..	..	..	350	..	..	..	..	100
597	530	445	Jan. 6	384⅞	Apr. 9	..	.....	..	..	Denver & Rio Grande	100	17⅞	18	17⅝	17⅞	20¾	+ ⅝	17⅞	18	100
..	..	424	Feb. 4	380	Apr. 9	..	.....	..	..	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	26⅝	27½	26⅝	27½	39⅞	+ ⅛	27	28	525
24	18¼	23¼	Jan. 9	13⅜	June 11	38,000,000	Jan. 15, '11	2½	..	D., L. & W.sub rcts 50% pd.	100	..	..	..	90	70⅝	..	72¼	73	.....
46¼	34¼	41	Jan. 10	23	June 11	49,778,400	July 1, '13	2½	SA	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	..	..	..	90	70⅝	..	72¼	73	.....
100	100	90	June 11	67½	June 10	950,000	Dec. 1, '13	1½	Q	Detroit & Mackinac pf.	100	..	..	..	90	70⅝	..	72¼	73	.....
76⅝	61¼	80⅝	Feb. 4	67½	June 10	12,500,000	Dec. 31, '12	½	..	Detroit United	100	15½	19⅝	15	19⅛	..	..	21½	21¾	9,383
86¼	20	21⅝	Jan. 2	9¾	June 10	30,815,300	.....	..	..	Distillers' Sec. Corporation	100	4	4	4	4	..	+ ⅛	8½	9	200
11⅝	8	9¼	Jan. 2	4	Dec. 19	12,000,000	.....	..	..	Duluth, S. Shore & At.	100	..	..	..	10	..	..	10	..	.....
23	14	16¼	Jan. 2	10	July 1	10,000,000	.....	..	..	Duluth, S. Shore & At. pf.	100	..	..	..	33	..	..	88½	92	.....
100	92½	93	Apr. 24	93	Apr. 24	16,068,800	Oct. 25, '13	1¼	Q	Du Pont Powder pf.	100	26⅞	28¾	26⅝	28¾	44½	+ 1⅝	44⅛	45¼	2,850
39½	30	32½	Jan. 30	23½	June 10	112,378,900	.....	..	..	ERIE	100	42¼	44⅝	42	44⅛	35¼	+ 1⅝	35¼	35⅝	1,500
57⅞	47½	49	Jan. 30	28¼	June 10	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '07	..	..	Erie 1st pf.	100	34½	35¼	34	35¼	39½	+ 1¼	39½	..	100
48	38	41	Jan. 30	..	Dec. 17	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '09	1½	..	Erie 2d pf.	100	11	11	11	11	37	— 3	..	..	.....
21¾	11¼	18	Jan. 22	11	Mar. 19	12,000,000	Dec. 1, '13	1½	Q	FED. MIN. & SMELT.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
52⅝	37⅛	44	Jan. 2	33	Jan. 14	10,338,400	Dec. 1, '13	1½	Q	Federal Mining & Smelt. pf.	100	181¼	181½	181	181	185	+ 4½	175	183	100
225	128	185⅛	Apr. 23	175	Jan. 14	13,748,000	Sep. 10	1½	Q	GENERAL CHEM. CO.	100	107	107	107	107	138	+ 1	107	139	6,850
115	106¼	109⅞	Jan. 6	105	June 10	11,373,800

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Christmas week weather will be unsettled over much of the United States, the Weather Bureau experts say, and frequent rains are predicted for the Pacific coast. Temperatures will be near or below the seasonal average generally, and the skies will be overcast almost entirely throughout the week.

"A disturbance now developing in the Southwest," the weekly bulletin said tonight, "will advance Northeastward, attended by rains and snows, and cross the Great Central valleys about Tuesday and the Eastern States Wednesday or Thursday.

Temperatures have fallen in the region of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and they remain much below normal in the Plains States and the Rocky Mountain and Plateau regions.

With the exception of unsettled weather and probable rains in the Gulf States and the Pacific States and snows in the Plateau and Rocky Mountain region the weather will be fair Monday and Tuesday throughout the country.

There are at present no indications of a severe cold wave during the week.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York and New England.—Fair and colder Monday; Tuesday fair; light variable winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey.—Fair and somewhat colder Monday; Tuesday fair; light variable winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania.—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; light variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
8 A. M.	34	42	4 P. M.	41	50
6 A. M.	33	42	6 P. M.	38	49
8 A. M.	35	40	9 P. M.	38	46
12 M.	44	48	11 P. M.	31	44

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 44; for the corresponding date last year it was 38; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 33.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 41; at 8 P. M. it was 48. Maximum temperature, 49 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 40 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 67 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 39 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.96 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.98 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M. Loss.
12:25—39 West 135th St.; G. A. Crandill & Co. $300
1:30—54 East 11th St.; Define Raincoat Company ..... Unknown
3:25—466 East 116th St.; F. Dosio ..... Trifling
4:10—130th St. and Madison Av.; Tent Ward Company ..... Trifling
6:25—205 West 62d St.; M. Guttenberg ..... Trifling
9:00—Pier 32, N. R.; J. Whealsedos ..... Unknown

P.M.
12:25—282 St. Ann's Av.; V. Dulsesso ..... Trifling
1:00—89 Chrystie St.; G. Friedlander ..... Trifling
1:50—6 West 115th St.; E. Stosanovitch ..... Trifling
2:15—108 East 107th St.; Pauline Meyers ..... Trifling
2:40—52 Pike St.; I. Sacks ..... Trifling
3:45—115 East 118th St.; K. Sarkan ..... Trifling
3:45—217 7th St.; J. Weeshaw ..... Trifling
4:05—125 Thompson St.; H. Hurlis $500
5:15—811 Van Nest Av.; P. Iptolito $100
6:00—169th St. and Boscobel Av.; unknown ..... Trifling
6:00—247 West 49th St.; J. Yardo ..... Trifling
6:20—357 East 68th St.; W. Johnson ..... Trifling
7:16—18th and Marginal Sts.; Carroll Box and Lumber Co. $100

Real Estate

30 cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale.

West Side.

West side private residence for sale, 664 West End Av., near 92d St.; principals only apply. Thomas Read, 2 Wall St.

Washington Heights.

GOING TO EUROPE! ! !
MUST SELL! ! !
Four-story and basement dwelling in the seventies near Riverside Drive; strictly high class; no reasonable offer refused. Milton Hart, Attorney, 140 Nassau St.

East Side.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—TWO FAMILY HOUSE, 235 East 62d St. For particulars, R. M. DE LEEUW & CO., 15 Broad St.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

MODERN HOUSE.
Seven rooms and bath; all modern improvements; 30 minutes out; $100 cash, $18 per month; bargain to quick buyer. Address House, Box 83 Downtown.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

Will sacrifice my beautiful Woodmere plot to a quick purchaser; 31 minutes out; near station and water; 80 trains daily. Good, 301 W. 96.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Fanwood, the beautiful, has better and prettier houses to offer; also bigger and better plots; let us send you particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Farms.

For Sale—105-acre farm; best location in Litchfield County; good land; good buildings; $6,000; part cash. Maurice E. Minor, Terryville, Conn.

Real Estate—Out of City.

For Sale—Two hundred and forty-six acres of land within 15 minutes' ride of Washington, D. C.; will sell cheap. Write to or call 1334 Monroe St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Building Material

Retiring from business! Our entire showroom, over 200 magnificent samples of hardwood mantels, console-mirrors, buffets, kitchenettes and refrigerators must be sold within the next two weeks. Hudson Mantel & Mirror Co., 312 Bowery, near Bleecker.

Mortgage Loans.

Mortgages.—Wanted, for my client, a loan of $7,500 on second mortgage or $25,000 on first mortgage on magnificent suburban estate; commission will be paid to brokers. Room 407, 59 Wall St.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

30 cents a line.

FACTORY LOFTS.
45x85; all light; rent, $900 per year; including steam heat, electricity, freight elevator; very low insurance rate. Corner Patchen Av. and Madison St., Brooklyn.

41 EAST 41ST ST.
Modern 5-story building; plate glass store front; all or part. HERBERT A. SHERMAN, 41 East 41st St.

Fifth Avenue Building, Room 459.—Part of office, $12; with desk, $15.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

West Side.

An Elegant West 74th St. Residence for Sale

at a bargain to a quick purchaser. Address Post Office Box 339, Madison Square Branch.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

RENT FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
A strictly modern, 11-room house, gentleman's home, 1¼ acres of land. Beautiful ground, finest location in New Rochelle. Large garage with living quarters. Present tenant desires to sublet.
O'CONNOR & McCANN,
221 Huguenot St. Tel. 594 New Rochelle.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ARTISTIC FRENCH VILLA,

Very pretty, south shore, containing parlor, dining room, pantry, kitchen, four bedrooms, tile bath, pergola porch, open fire place, sun parlor, gas and electric fixtures, laundry, hot water heat, etc., white enamel finish upstairs, hard floor, everything artistic, elegant water view, bathing, boating, 1½ ft. street front; $250 cash, $20 month. OWNERS, 295 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

A CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION

$50 will put you in possession of a beautifully built seven room cottage; modern improvements; plenty of garden ground; conveniently situated to any part of city; several plots for bungalows; $25 down; $5 monthly; start the new year right; write at once. SURPRISE, Box 87 Times.

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE

delightfully situated, for sale at a bargain to quick purchaser. Address Post Office Box 339, Madison Square Branch.

Lost

30 cents a line.

LOST—Stationery case, dark gray suede, containing letters, papers of vital importance to owners, cards with owner's name inscribed; on the following route: 14th St., 5th Av., Central Park, Lenox Av., 149th St. Bridge, Grand Concourse, Jerome Av., Bainbridge Av., Central Av. Return to Griffith, 122 West 14th St.; generous reward.

LOST.—Diamond sunburst brooch, Dec. 14, afternoon, en route to museum via McDonough, Fulton, and New York Av. to Eastern Parkway. Liberal reward for return, E. F. G., 304 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Dec. 21, while automobiling, chamois bag containing jewelry, somewhere between Rye, N. Y., and 180th and Riverside Drive; liberal reward for return. Address, Apartment 15, 610 West 136th.

LOST—In the Sans Souci on evening of Dec. 18, large single oval diamond ring, platinum setting. $500 reward and no questions asked if returned to Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

LOST—Purple pocketbook containing money and ring on 5th Av. between 42d and 59th Sts. Finder will be suitably rewarded if returned to C. M. Haley, 451 West End Av.

LOST—Diamond brooch, Sunday afternoon, between 8th Av., at 136th St. and 125th St. Subway Stations, or in the Subway; liberal reward. A 102 Times.

LOST—Sunday night, gold watch fob with Jade setting, monogram "F. J. S.," attached to silk ribbon; $5 reward. Return to 165 Broadway, room 1,417.

LOST.—Silver eyeglass case, marked K. C. S., Wednesday, 17th, 6 P. M., in Subway or on Broadway, between 103d and 105th Sts.; reward. Z 252 Times.

LOST—Vicinity Park Av. and 89th St., gold watch fob with fraternity pin on locket. Return to F. D. Dow, 1,229 Madison Av., and receive reward.

LOST.—Diamond monogram brooch, initials M. S. D., 99th to 130th St. or Amsterdam Av. car., Dec. 14; reward. 162 West 130th St.

LOST—Gold watch, monogramed "H. M. B.," Bronx Park; liberal reward; no questions asked. Return office Hotel Endicott.

LOST.—Dec. 18, cluster breastpin, black pearl, surrounded by diamonds; liberal reward. Neumoegen, 251 West 31st St.

LOST—On Thursday, 11, diamond bar pin, between Shubert Theatre and East 57th St.; liberal reward. T 154 Times.

$500.00 REWARD

for return of diamond bracelet lost while attending The Plaza Dance or on way there Tuesday, Dec. 16. Mrs. C. D. Simpson, 2 East 45th St., or W. K. Lunt, Hotel Plaza.

$75 REWARD for ring set with sapphires and diamonds; lost on surface car or vicinity McCreery's. Return to office Hotel Colonial, West 81st St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Blue gray Pomeranian about two years old; answers name "Bobby," from 730 Riverside Drive; liberal reward. Return to Mrs. Weber, Apartment 8C.

LOST—Dec. 18, small collie bitch, 1 year old, light brown with white breast and legs; answers name Girlie; reward. A. Pinchot, 1,021 Park Av.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Musical.

30 cents a line.

EXPERT TEACHERS
will give strictly private instruction; Tango, Trot, Boston and all modern dances; during cold and inclement weather automobile transportation to and from, free. Phone 644 Bedford. 677-679 Green Av. and Nostrand, Brooklyn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FEW CHOICE LOFTS
In the centre of the
LACE & NECKWEAR TRADES,
99-101 Fifth Ave.,
Between 17th and 18th Streets.
Modern fireproof loft building.
Size 60 ft. x 100 ft.
45c. to 60c. Per Ft.
Apply to agent on premises
Or your own broker.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

The Hillcrest
430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds.
Modern Elevator Apartments
8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths
RENTS Parlors 18x23
$1,500 to $1,800 Dining Rooms 14x19
Bedrooms 14x16

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Hotel Blackstone
A New Fireproof
Exclusive Apartment
Hotel
58th St., bet. Madison and Park Avs.
Located in Best Residential Section.
Now Ready for Occupancy.
Suites of 1, 2 & 3 Rooms with Bath;
ALL LARGE AND LIGHT.
Furnished or Unfurnished.
Manager on Premises or
Bing & Bing, 505 Fifth Av.

3 ROOMS & BATH
with all improvements; continuous elevator and phone service; $50. Apply Superintendent, **54 EAST 59TH ST.**

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

3 Rooms and Bath
$2.00 PER DAY
or 66c per Room
at
61-65 E. 59th St.
Same locality as the Plaza, Savoy and Netherlands.
Hotel Service
THE MANHANSET
Apply to Superintendent on premises.

Exceptional Opportunity.

$400 per month will rent one of the finest furnished ten room apartments in New York. Apply suite 1701 Fuller Building.

All sorts of quaint books, rare prints, odd volumes to make up a set, and a hundred other things dear to the collector, met with in THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS. Every Sunday.—Adv.

Business Opportunities.

40 cents a line.

Manufacturer of ladies' hats, owning four-story brick factory, needs $15,000 additional capital for going concern; right party can take an active interest in business which, with owner, will stand strictest investigation; an unusual opportunity, which would not be presented were not owner's money tied up in outside real estate. T 164 Times.

FOR RENT.
Hotel of 42 rooms, now in construction; hot and cold water in each room; all other modern improvements; electric elevator; large lobby; cafe can be installed; two minutes' walk from railroad station in city of 150,000 population; will lease for long term of years. Z 230 Times Office.

GOING TO PANAMA.
Business man, 40, speaking Spanish, Italian, German fluently wishes to represent good firm for Panama and other Latin-American countries. Highest references. M. R., Box 12 Times.

Opportunity for manufacturer of cloaks, suits, or dresses to buy plant, consisting of showroom and fixtures; complete, newly furnished; reasonable price. Will also sublet loft. Pearlbey, 164 West 25th St.

OIL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
West Virginia Oil Field, now producing between 300 barrels and 400 barrels per day. Other wells drilling. Address Lock Box 82, Wellsburg, West Va.

Chemist has valuable discovery, cheap; non-inflammable substitute for celluloid, films, waterproofing; want backer with ready cash. A. D., 190 Times.

Complete furnishings, good will, 7 high-class apartments; profits $160 month; all rented; price $2,500. 2907 Gramercy.

Wanted—Active partner with $5,000 in established business; particulars by interview only. Address M 58 Times.

Business Loans.

Outstanding accounts financed for merchants needing cash. Security Finance Co., 135 Broadway.

Business Notices

40 cents a line.

Dependable multigraph typewritten letters, 300, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 10,000, $10; delivered. Telephone Cortland 1332. William Gray, 93 Nassau.

Multigraph letters: 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,018.

Reliable multigraph letters, 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8. Telephone Greley 629. Gotham Multigraph Co., Room 1,204, 45 West 34th.

Clothing.

Mme. Naftal buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes, diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 69 West 45th St. Phone 670 Bryant.

Detectives.

EXCELLENT DETECTIVE AGENCY, 114 West 125th St. Frank Hook.

Vacuum Cleaning

Rooms, 40c up; monthly contract work a specialty. Phone Greeley 4022. Kleenwell Co., 141 West 36th St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

30 cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av., 1, 2 AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

351 West 71st, 221 W. 71st, 238 West 75th.—Finest location in city; between Broadway and Riverside; newly furnished large and small rooms, $3.00 to $10.00 weekly; private bath, kitchenette if desired; $1.00 to $2.00 daily; immediate possession. 'Phone 10133 Schuyler.

THE NEVADA.
70th St. and Broadway.
Seven light rooms, facing Broadway; exquisitely furnished; two baths. Apartment 3C. Phone 684 Columbus.

To Sublet.—Modern apartment at 45 East 82d St., furnished or unfurnished; 7 light rooms, two baths; all conveniences; immediate possession. Telephone 4757 Lenox or inspect.

TO SUBLET FROM JAN. 1ST, AT THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St., an apartment of parlor, bedroom and bath, beautifully furnished, at liberal reduction.

To Sublet.—Handsomely furnished or unfurnished apartment, 3 rooms and 2 baths. Hotel Berkeley, 74th St. and Amsterdam Av. Apply H. Warendorff, Hotel Ansonia.

93d and Broadway.—Eight light, attractively furnished rooms, high-class apartment; elevator; every modern convenience; immediate possession. D 10 Times.

THREE ROOMS, KITCHENETTE, AND BATH; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; TELEPHONE. THOMPSON, 17 WEST 35TH.

95th St., 330 West.—Exceptionally furnished seven rooms, elevator apartment; piano; library; references. Apt. 23.

DOCTOR'S APARTMENT, 127 WEST 58TH ST.

East Side.

45th, 19 East.—Comfortable, two and three rooms, bath, kitchenette, $65-$85.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

30 cents a line.

West Side.

47th St., 16 West.—Small kitchenette apartment; heat, hot water; every convenience; moderate.

New Markeen elevator apartments, 570 West 156th St. I have several 4-5 rooms left; will rent cheap.

East Side.

Attractive small apartment, two rooms, bath and kitchenette; elevator; telephone; two minutes from "L" and Subway; rent $20 per month. Apply 142 East 27th St. Telephone 4480 Madison.

Storage.

30 cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $6; moving, $8 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

Pianos and Organs.

30 cents a line.

XMAS BARGAINS.
USED UPRIGHTS.....$75, $125, $150
USED PLAYER PIANOS....$350, $400, $450
NEW PLAYER PIANOS.....$400 to $750
Call and see the smallest player piano made, Baby Grand Pianos—used and new.
Examine our stock before you decide.
Terms to suit; music rolls, benches gratis.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM, MFRS.,
23 EAST 14TH ST.
Phone 5424 Stuyvesant. Established 1860. OPEN EVENINGS.

Steinway upright piano in excellent condition; will sell for $115. Anguera, 316 West 42d.

Ready Selection

A companion with exceptional qualifications was desired for five-year-old child whose mother inserted the following advertisement in THE NEW YORK TIMES of December 14th:

COMPANION.—Refined young woman, under 21, to come in by the day as companion to little girl; must be well educated; write for appointment. * * * 15 W. 91st.

Many suitable applicants responded, and the mother readily made a selection.

Boarders Wanted

20 cents a line.

East Side.

29TH, 38 EAST.—Comfortable rooms, adjoining bath; parlor dining room; excellent table.

38TH, 37 EAST.
Large room; private bath; elevator; references.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—In annex, well-heated large, front room; references.

5TH AV., 46.—Desirable single rooms; excellent board; steam; telephone; table guests.

7TH AV., 2,033, (123d.)—Sunny rooms; clean, comfortable, steam; exceptional board; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior board; references.

57th, 411 West 102d, 253 West. THE LA GRANGE
Accommodations unsurpassed; double rooms, (board two,) $14; single, $7 upward; superior cuisine.

57TH, 359 WEST.—Large, small rooms; back parlor; good board; reference; reasonable.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent cooking; parlor dining; accessible location.

63D ST., 23 EAST.—Second floor; corner room; southern exposure; excellent table.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; a call may be to your advantage.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Exceptional board; large, sunny rooms; private baths, steam heat, electricity; single rooms; running water; reasonable.

72D ST., 117 WEST, (The Mohegan.)—Rooms, single and en suite; all conveniences.

73D, 136 WEST.—Well-furnished single rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; references.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.
Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room; booklet on request.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.
The House Richards.—A satisfactory home for permanent, refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; parlor dining room; table guests; reasonable.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Connecting rooms; abundant heat; generous table; every improvement; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Parlor dining room; excellent table; table guests; house newly furnished; large and small rooms; private baths; electric lights.

82D, 124 WEST.—Attractive light rooms with running water or private bath; steam heat and telephone; table board.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Attractive sunny small rooms; board; table guests accommodated; high class.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; first-class cuisine; "L" express; reference.

97TH, 256 WEST.—Large corner room, private bath; suitable for two. Grossman.

100TH ST., 253 WEST.—Unusually attractive large and small rooms; handsomely furnished; exclusive and quiet; private home.

104TH, 257 (West End Av.)—Rooms, private bath; table board; references.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Private family having attractively furnished home, will accept two or three discriminating guests for Winter.

113TH.—Small room, excellent cuisine, fine surroundings; moderate. Inquire 560 West 113th.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large front, southern rooms; unsurpassed table; quiet, efficient service.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Well-furnished, light, comfortable room, with board; elevator. Dameron.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Rooms, heated, closets; with or without private bath; electricity.

A HOUSE
FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE.
111 WEST 123D. INSPECTION INVITED.

Charming Winter Home.
Away from city and noise,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea;
cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELAR LODGE."
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables; everything sweet and clean; very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

WEST END AV., 879.—Corner room; excellent meals; 103d Subway; reasonable; reference.

Furnished Rooms

30 cents a line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single rooms; home cooking; table guests; telephone; references.

21ST ST., 187 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; quiet surroundings; breakfast served in rooms.

28TH ST., 109 EAST.—Large and small comfortable rooms for business men; Subway; $2.50-$5.

29TH ST., 132 EAST.—Large, sunny room; suitable for refined couple; all conveniences.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; modern conveniences.

34TH, 56 EAST.—Large and small comfortably furnished clean rooms with bath, $4 up.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; sunny room; running water; breakfast optional; references.

55TH ST., 83 EAST.—Excellent large, quiet room, with all conveniences; phone; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 1,325, (93d St.)—Two handsome, large furnished rooms; all modern improvements; phone.

MADISON AV., 162 and 180.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms; suitable for studios.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming room for gentleman; conveniences; electricity; references; 4627—Sty.

19TH ST., 49 WEST.—Elegant rooms, bath; heat; $3; also a la carte. Castle Cafe.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small, sunny room, adjoining bath; bachelors; references required.

43D, 231 WEST.—Neat room; near Subway; bath and steam heat. Mrs. Hannon.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished room; private bath.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Splendid medium-sized second floor, front; steam; every convenience.

48TH, 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second and third floor large rooms; references.

49TH, 119 WEST.—Large, sunny room, nicely furnished; private bath; reasonable; permanent.

49TH, 167 WEST.—Newly decorated, large room; young men or couple; every convenience.

53D, 62 WEST.—Very desirable single rooms; southern exposure; quiet home.

56TH, 63 WEST.—Large, attractive, steam-heated room, private bath; smaller connecting room; hot water; $5, $7, $10.

57TH, 63 WEST.—Steam heated, large room; private bath; smaller room; references.

60TH ST., 28 WEST.—Large front room; private bath, kitchenette, phone; Subway, "L."

68TH ST., 1 WEST.—Large or small room; reasonable; no other roomers. Brodbelt.

68TH, 70 WEST. — Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; telephone; reference.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Large and small rooms; comfortable and home-like; must be seen to be appreciated; very desirable neighborhood; reasonable; all conveniences; references.

69TH ST., 148 WEST. (Corner Broadway.)—Front parlor; first-class apartment; other rooms. Manning.

Purchase and Exchange.

30 cents a line.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold.
Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Silver.
Estates appraised and purchased. Platinum.
Benjamin Feingold, 409 8th Av., between 28th and 29th Sts.
Established 18 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.
Big bargains in unredeemed pledges.

Absolutely highest price paid for old sealskin, Persian lamb, and other high-grade furs. M. Naftal, 69 West 45th St.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2,998 Stuyvesant.

Help Wanted Female

15 cents a line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced girl wanted for bookkeeper in cloak and suit house. 120 West 20th St.

NURSE.—White, for two-year-old girl; city references and previous experience absolutely essential. Call between 9 and 10 A. M., or after 7:30 P. M., 318 West 100th St., Apartment 8E.

NURSE.—Wanted immediately, a refined German nurse girl, experienced, for baby six weeks old. Telephone Melrose 4287. Schumann.

Instruction.

A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, AEOLIAN HALL, 38 WEST 42D ST. SECRETARIAL COURSES ONLY: STENOGRAPHY, SECRETARIAL, ENGLISH, ACCOUNTANCY. AND SOCIAL AMENITIES. V. M. WHEAT, DIRECTOR.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES
at a reliable school. Registered and Inspected by the Regents of the University of the State of New York.
Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

Help Wanted, Male

15 cents a line.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced senior wanted by firm of certified public accountants; state experience, references, and salary expected; permanent position to right man. L 242 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR with successful daily newspaper experience on school or resort advertising or both wanted; excellent opportunity for permanent employment and advancement on important daily newspaper; state experience fully and minimum salary to start. Application will be considered strictly confidential if so desired. Box D 27 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, double entry, trial balance, typist, quick and accurate at figures, all-around office man, willing and industrious, to take charge; references and bond required. Address, own handwriting, salary expected, &c., B. D., 219 Times Downtown.

BOOKMEN can make quick money selling to their old customers "THE STORY OF MUSIC," just off the press; a short set, making an instantaneous appeal to cultured people. Irving Squire, Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

FLANNEL SHIRT SALESMEN.

We would like to communicate with shirt salesmen desirous of taking as a side line our samples of gray blue, and khaki FLANNEL SHIRTS in the Western and Middle States. Our line, CONGRESS BRAND, has been favorably known for fifty years. Samples easily carried. Commission only. Write giving details to Jacob Dreyfus & Sons, Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN. — Intelligent young man to learn the real estate business; will be given an exceptional opportunity, and receive a thorough sales training by an old, established firm; commission. Apply Rickert Finlay Realty Co., 1 West 34th.

SALESMEN.—Energetic men of good appearance, over 40, to sell patented household article direct from our factory to consumer; with the help of our selling plan, eliminating canvassing, you can earn big money steady all year round; commission. Ask for Mr. Schoenfeld, 58 West 15th St., first floor.

SALESMAN wanted by well-known manufacturer to handle high grade specialty sold to manufacturers; exceptional opportunity for big calibre commission man with knowledge of factory systems and operations. Apply P. O. Box M., Chicopee Falls, Mass.

SALESMEN WANTED—No experience required; earn good wages while you learn; position assured; write (or call) for particulars. Address National Salesmen's Training Ass'n, 1,001 C, Candler Bldg., Times Square, New York.

SALESMAN.—Lace manufacturer wants experienced salesman for the manufacturing trade. Apply, stating present position, yearly sales and salary expected; references. Write A. A., Box 100, 1,304 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Exceptional opportunity with well known manufacturer for junior salesman to learn high grade specialty work. Commission basis. Apply P. O. Box M., Chicopee Falls, Mass.

SALESMAN WANTED FOR MIDDLE WEST AND SOUTHERN TERRITORY BY WELL-ESTABLISHED TOILET BRUSH IMPORTERS; SALARY OR COMMISSION. L 226 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN.—Ambitious man, around 27 years of age, to solicit contracts and collect for educational institutions; evening work necessary; salary and commission. Box M 45 Times.

SELLING AGENT WANTED FOR PACIFIC COAST BY WELL-ESTABLISHED TOILET BRUSH IMPORTERS ON A COMMISSION BASIS. L 227 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TWO YOUNG MEN wanted by broker to trade in bonds and stocks on liberal commission. Apply 10:30 A. M. to noon to-day. Room 1,907, No. 74 Broadway, New York.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY.—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States or men who have legally declared their intention to become citizens, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 162 Newark Av., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

Dressmakers—Milliners.

Mme. Domilian, 19 West 103d St., dressmaker; perfect fitting gowns; telephone.

Situations Wanted

15 cents a line.

Male.

AA1 AUDITOR.—Efficient executive, broad public accounting experience, desires permanent engagement, large corporation; highest references C 173 Times Downtown.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT. — Installs simplified systems that give you exact information required to intelligently plan the development of your business; audits, investigations, reports. Fleming, 35 Nassau St. Telephone Cortlandt 1330.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balance; financial statements. Friedlander, 878 Broadway. Telephone 4376 Gramercy.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; financial statements; investigations; work confidential; charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Tel. 2141 Cortlandt.

A.A.—ACCOUNTANT, certified; books opened, closed, audited, systematized, written up; investigations; statements; charges moderate. Louis Gross, 132 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2780.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, books opened closed, systematized, audited, written up, kept part time; profit and loss statements, balance sheets investigations. Auditor, 32 Union Square. Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT, (assistant junior,) senior year New York University desires position with firm certified public accountants; best references; quick and accurate worker. Assistant, V 13 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Certified; auditing, investigations, accounting systems; superior service, moderate charges. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Telephone 6970 Cortlandt.

ACCOUNTANT 8 South William. Telephone 404 Broad. Books opened, disentanglements; arrangements; $2.50 weekly.

ACCOUNTING student, junior at New York University, 21, desires to connect with firm of accountants. V 11 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Office man, (23;) A1 bookkeeper, correspondent, and detail man; executive ability; six years' experience in responsible position; salary $20. C 47 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, (24,) now employed, wants responsible position; wholesale or dry goods manufacturing firm. Z 242 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, thoroughly experienced; moderate salary. Saland, 1,813 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn.

BOY, 16; bright, honest, American; intelligent, clean boy. L 247 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—American, single, aged 35; competent, reliable man; total abstainer; five years' experience; references; go anywhere. Address Maupin, care of Watkins, 203 West 80th St.

CLERK. — Technical school graduate, 26, three years in operating department gas company, seeks clerical position with firm dealing in public utility securities. D 331 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT OR STATISTICIAN by college graduate; forcible writer of plain English; familiar legal and technical terms. Experienced, L 216 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN, cashier, and office manager; thoroughly trained in every branch; fifteen years' experience; big house and small house; fair salary; A1 references; seeks permanent position. L 212 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—Young draftsman, mechanical, structural; 6 years' elevating, conveying, transmission machinery; present employment Guarantee Const. Co. T 106 Times.

ENGINEERING SALES WORK.—Ambitious young man (22) of good electrical engineering and general education seeks opening as assistant in engineering sales work with engineering, construction or contracting company; remuneration secondary. T 174 Times.

INTELLIGENT, capable young man, neat and gentlemanly in appearance, with spare time evenings; qualify well in selling or clerical capacity. T 168 Times.

MANUFACTURERS' LINES WANTED FOR PACIFIC COAST BY SALESMAN WITH BIG TRADE IN NECKWEAR, FANCY GOODS, AND SIMILAR LINES. V 25 TIMES.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 18, business experience, references, desires position. V 26 Times.

REAL ESTATE MANAGER.—Eight years' experience in office as assistant manager; understands collecting, renting, and repairs; seeks position where hard work and accuracy are appreciated; age 26; married. G. S., 28 Times.

SALESMAN with large following in the Middle West with the china, housefurnishing, toy, and fancy goods trade, both wholesale and retail, is open for engagement; can submit best references. L 243 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—First-class traveler, with best of references and well-established trade in the 23st and West, would like to handle fancy goods lines. L 246 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—A young man, 19, excellent education courses, also commercially, wishes position as secretary or reputable position business house; excellent references. D. H., Time Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, OFFICE assistant.—Reliable American boy; beginner good penman; rapid, accurate; $8; no agents. C 159 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, energetic and ambitious, quick at figures, can operate typewriter, desires position where hard work and willingness will bring advancement; best references. M. Mendelsohn, 299 South 2d St., Brooklyn, New York.

YOUNG MAN, energetic, intelligent, 19, desires any kind position; capable, experienced stenographer, correspondent, office assistant; graduate high school; excellent references. Initiative, L 248 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) well educated, coursed especially commercial lines, wishes position where ability is essential. E. H., Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 18; high school graduate; business experience; references. V 27 Times.

Situations Wanted

15 cents a line.

Female.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; capable, clean-cut, alert; $6. B., 939 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; 4 years' experience; best references; salary, $15. Miss Davis, 1,805 Park Place, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, knowledge stenography, three years' experience; best reference. T 153 Times.

DRESSMAKER; excellent gowns made; out day; fit guaranteed. Schmidt, 15 West 116th St.

MASSEUSE.—Swedish method; $1 treatment; ladies' residences. Professional, 2237 8th Av., (120th.)

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—16, public school graduate, good penman; does not care for high salary, but good chances. A. B., 111 E. Houston St. Phone 8277 Orchard.

SECRETARY.—Business woman, with brains, initiative, tact, long commercial, and literary experience, seeks responsible executive position; competent stenographer; highest credentials. V 17 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER, (16,) bright, neat American girl; beginner; plain writer; office assistant; no agency; $6. C 100 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Familiar office routine; good character; $6. S., 127 Powell St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER, TYPEWRITER.—Ne

SHOW VICE MOVIES AIDED BY INJUNCTION

Managers of White Slave Pictures Get Order Restraining Police from Interfering.

THEATRE EMPLOYES HELD

Cases Sent to Chief Magistrate's Court—Five Audiences See the Film Pictures.

Advertised by the police as immoral and indecent, highly praised by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont as teaching a great moral lesson, and protected by an injunction issued by Supreme Court Justice Ford, the vice films purporting to portray the real inside facts about the white slave traffic were shown to five audiences at the Park Theatre yesterday afternoon and last night. There were a few women at each of the performances.

The injunction to prevent the police from interfering with the exhibition of the films was obtained by the managers of the picture show late Saturday night, following the arrest of one woman and four men employes of the theatre in the afternoon. The injunction was made returnable before Supreme Court Justice Gavegan Wednesday morning.

Deputy Police Commissioner Newburger was served with the injunction in the West Side Court yesterday morning, when the cases of the theatre employes were called. The Deputy Commissioner said he would pay no attention to the restraining order, as it was made out to Police Commissioner Waldo, and that he would continue to raid the show if the pictures were offered again.

Immediately steps were taken to serve the restraining order on Police Commissioner Waldo, and at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon he was found at his home and the papers were handed to him. Shortly afterward Inspector Dwyer announced that he had been ordered not to interfere with the pictures, and the theatre was opened at 2 o'clock for the first exhibition. At that hour a large crowd had assembled in front of the house in anticipation of trouble, but the two policemen who were on hand merely smiled, and most of the men in the crowd bought tickets and went inside. Several of Inspector Dwyer's detectives took seats in the audience, but made no attempt to interfere with the exhibition.

Theatre Employes Held.

The four men arrested Saturday were Henry C. Bohm, the manager of the Park Theatre; William Hurley, one of the operators of the film machine; Max Frick, his assistant, and Benjamin Nussbaum, another employe of the theatre. The woman was Frances M. Pierce of 360 West Fifteenth Street, the ticket seller.

When arraigned in the West Side Court before Magistrate Appleton, all were held in $500 bail for examination before Magistrate Murphy in the Chief Magistrate's Court to-morrow morning. The charge was violating Section 1,530, Subdivision 2, of the Penal Code, in that they assisted in giving an indecent exhibition. Bail was immediately furnished.

Mr. Newburger appeared in court to press the charges against the five defendants, and it was in compliance with his request that the case was set for the Court of Magistrates' Court.

Frederick Goldsmith, attorney for the five theatre employes, attempted to have the cases dismissed on the grounds that the management of the pictures had been in court on Dec. 16 before Magistrate Ten Eyck who ruled that the films were not immoral.

In refusing to grant Attorney Goldsmith's request Magistrate Appleton voiced the law, which states that a case may be transferred to another court, and said that he was going to send it for decision to the Chief Magistrate's Court. He said that he had seen the film play, and that what he took exception to was the scene which showed a policeman and a cadet in a police court using their influence with the Magistrate to have the cadet discharged.

Objects to Court Scene.

"If you people are running this thing for reasons of uplifting the morals of the public," said the Magistrate, "let it be a true representation. If there is a case in this city where Magistrates are influenced by politicians I do not know of it. If that scene is not changed I shall issue a warrant for libel."

Mr. Goldsmith then said that the scene referred to had been greatly changed and practically eliminated.

Frederic H. Robinson, President of the Sociological Fund of the Medical Review of Reviews, gave out the following statement last night relative to the injunction that restrained the police from interfering with the production of the motion pictures:

"I am extremely gratified that an injunction has been secured restraining the police, and I believe that out of the opposition to this picture there will grow to be a regular Board of Censors to pass on pictures and plays of a sociological nature. We are going to make every effort through official channels to have such a board appointed.

"Those who have backed us in our belief in the educational value of the film are determined that it shall go on, and I am sure that the police themselves are coming to realize the value of such pictures being shown. Acting on the statement of the owners of the picture I requested that no males under 21 and no females under 18 be admitted, which request was immediately granted."

VICE PLAYS HARMFUL.

Dr. Wise Calls on Stage People to Protest Against Them.

Speaking on "The Drama of To-day" yesterday morning at the Free Synagogue at Carnegie Hall, the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise said:

"Objection should not be raised to the frank and serious discussion of sex problems, but the trouble is that we have had very much frankness and very little seriousness. It is conceivable that the white slave problem could be presented in such a way as to be salutary and serviceable, but we have had white-slave plays which do nothing more than stimulate an unwholesome and morbid curiosity instead of driving home a moral lesson.

"We shall have no bettering of conditions of the drama until the men and women of the stage begin to protest against the indignity which is offered them in that they are compelled to waste their gifts upon the inane and unclean things which the modern stage too often gives us. That actors and actresses may do much to elevate the status of the drama is shown forth by the example of their distinguished fellow-artist, Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson, to whom rich reward has come because he has taken his high calling seriously and been true to its finest ideals. It was said of him not long ago that he is not only an actor, but a moralist, not only an artistic satisfaction, but a spiritual influence.

"I do not agree with a distinguished critic who condemns the 'present system of ignorant and conscienceless commercial management.' But it must be pointed out not only that the theatre has been too completely commercialized, but that the control of the theatres of the land has been overcentralized, an overcentralization which has made the theatres throughout the land dependent upon Broadway's theatrical sewers.

"Three things must be moralized if the play is to come to its own again: First, the stage and the drama itself, including the players; second, authors and managers, and, third, the public."

THEATRE SOCIETY MEETS.

Vice Plays Praised as Powerful Factors for Social Betterment.

The National Federation of Theatre Clubs held a public meeting at the Playhouse last night, which was largely attended. During the progress of the entertainment part of the programme several speakers were called upon by Sydney Rosenfeld, the President of the organization, to discuss the present-day vice plays.

Among the speakers was Miss Winifred Harper Cooley, who argued at length that many of the plays condemned by the police and the critics were powerful factors for good and that their presentation on the stage was for the good of the city. Hans voon Kaltenborn, dramatic editor of The Brooklyn Eagle, replied by attempting to point out why such plays were harmful, which brought out another reply from Miss Cooley. To her remarks Mr. voon Kaltenborn again replied, but further discussion was cut short by Mr. Rosenfeld.

Seven Gunners Tie at Traps.

Nineteen trap shooters took part yesterday in the weekly shoot of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, and in the five matches decided full scores were plentiful, the weather conditions being ideal for the sport. No less than seven men tied with full scores of 25 in the shoot for the Monthly Cup. They were J. L. Henderson, H. S. Bullock, B. R. Stoddard, J. P. Donovan, D. Zurlat, C. C. Moore, and J. H. Mahlstedt. The scores go to their credit for the month. Neaf Apgar, a professional, won the 15-"bird" scratch contest, also one at 25 "birds."

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A Cabaret that will introduce "All Stars."
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18 inches to 22 inches in length. 3 dozen for $5.
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6th Av., 43d, 44th. Daily Mat. 2. Best Seats $1. Ev. 8. 1,000 People. Carnival of Sports. 20 Fire Thrills.
A—M—E—R—I—C—A
Suffragette Parade. Plunging Auto. Court of Honor. First Steamer Through Panama Canal.
WINTER GARDEN Evs. 8:20. Mats. Xmas, Fri., Sat., 2:20
The PLEASURE SEEKERS All-Star Cast.
Tickets All Agencies. Box Office Prices.
FAREWELL (LAST WEEKS) of FORBES-ROBERTSON
Souvenirs Tonight
TO-NIGHT AT 8. OTHELLO (SOUVENIRS)
Tues. ..... Merchant of Venice
Wed. Matinee ..... Hamlet
($1.50 to 25 Schools and Public.)
Wed. Ev. ..... Passing of 3d Floor Back and Sacrament of Judas.
Thurs. ..... Mice and Men
Fri. ..... Light That Failed
Sat. Mat. .. Passing 3d Floor Back
Sat. Eve. ..... Othello
(with GERTRUDE ELLIOTT) at the Shubert THEA., 44th W. of B'way
COMEDY 41st St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:05. Mats. To-m'w, Xmas, Sat. 2:30.
To-night at 8:05 sharp.
DOUBLE GALA BILL. ALEXANDRA CARLISLE
The MARRIAGE GAME
and Mimi Aguglia in Salome
PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone 2628 Bryant.
To-night at 8:30
The Things That Count
"A clean, beautiful play, full of surprises and not a dull moment in it."—Gen. Horatio C. King.
Mats. This Week: Thurs., Fri. & Sat.
Maxine Elliott's Thea. Reg. WED. EVE.
WE ARE SEVEN Mats. Xmas, Fri. & Sat.
A Whimsical Farce by ELEANOR GATES.
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LAST WEEK EVA TANGUAY AND HER OWN CO.
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THE GIRL ON THE FILM
Ev. & Sat. Mat. 50c. $2. Wed. Mat. Best Seats $1.50.
LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Xmas, Fri. & Sat.
HIGH JINKS
Booth Thea., 45th w. of B'way. Mats. Xmas & Sat., 2:30. Evgs., 8:45.
A FANTASY WITH MUSIC Prunella with Marguerite Clark.
"Delightful."—Press.
LITTLE THEA., 240 W. 44th. DEC. 30 Beginning TUESDAY.
SEATS NOW ON SALE
THE PHILANDERER By BERNARD SHAW
CASINO B'way & 39th. Evs. 8:20.
Last Week Mats. Xmas and Sat.
Oh, I Say!
WEEK MON., DEC. 29. TWICE DAILY.
ANNA HELD AND HER JUBILEE COMPANY
39TH ST. THEATRE, Near Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Xmas and Sat.
AT BAY Extra Mat. Xmas.
48th St. Thea. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Xmas, Fri., Sat.
SEASON'S BIGGEST SUCCESS TO-DAY
Extra Popular Prices Matinee Friday, Dec. 26th. Best Seats $1.50.
PRINCESS THEATRE OF THRILLS
39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Reg. Mats. Wed. Sat. 2:30.
Five Sensational One-Act Plays.
"EN DESHABILLE." "HAPI-KARI." "THE BLACK MASK." "THE BRIDE." "RUSSIA."
Special Matinee Christmas and Friday of xmas week. "IB & LITTLE CHRISTINA." with "Hari Kari." "En Deshabille" and "The Bride."
PUBLIC XMAS TREE CELEBRATION BY COMPANY. AFTER WEDNESDAY MATINEE
MATINEE EVERY DAY BEGINNING WED.
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BIG XMAS SPECTACLE
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HOP O'MY THUMB WITH DE WOLF HOPPER
COMPANY OF 300
SEE THE GARDEN OF LIVING STATUES
WEST END Beginning Xmas Matinee
THE LURE DIRECT FROM BROADWAY.
Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed., Xmas & Sat., 2:20. Laurette Taylor in "Peg o' My Heart."
Royal B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Xmas & Sat., 2:15. Rupert Hughes' "EXCUSE ME"
WEBER'S THEATRE, B'way, 29th St. Daily, 2, 4, 7 & 9 P. M. 25c
White Slave Photo Drama. "TRAFFIC IN SOULS"

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Louis Koemmenich, Conductor
Orchestra of N. Y. Symphony Society
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Seats 75c to $2. at Box Office or 1 W. 34th. In Brooklyn, Chandler-Ebel Music Co.
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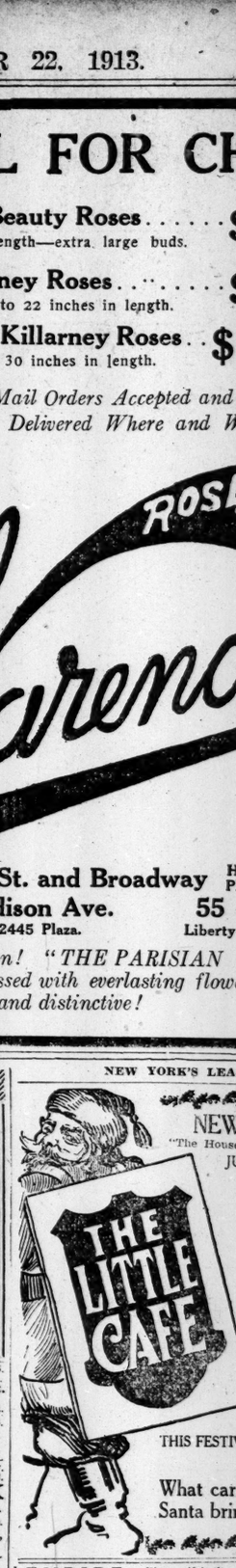

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"The House Beautiful," W. 42d St., Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs.
JUST TWO JOYFUL MATINEES THIS WEEK XMAS (THURSDAY) AND SATURDAY
The best Christmas present that old Santa Claus has brought this year is "The Little Cafe." So long as "The Little Cafe" remains, just so long will the true, cheery spirit of Christmas be among us. Santa Claus has wisely abandoned his pack for the sign of "The Little Cafe" because it does not burden but makes light all cares and troubles, while in their place come joy and merriment. To-night, to-morrow night, and all nights bring Christmas to guests of this delightful "Little Cafe." They do not have to wait for Christmas to come—Christmas comes to them!
THIS FESTIVE NIGHT SEMI-CENTENNIAL PERFORMANCE AT THIS THEATRE!
What care we for the troubles of to-morrow? Santa brings the sign that banishes all sorrow!

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. 3 Mats. This Week—Wed., Thurs. & Sat. Within the Law with JANE COWL as MARY TURNER.
Longacre 48th St. W. of B'way. Mts. Wed., Thrs. & Sat. Last Week at This Theatre ADELE NEXT WEEK AT THE HARRIS THEATRE.
Adolf Philipp Theatre, 57th St., nr. 3d Av. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. Tel. Plaza 812.
2 LOTS IN THE BRONX
Musical Comedy with Adolf Philipp & Co.
BRONX Opera House, 149 St., Brook Ave. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Fri. & Sat.
"MUTT & JEFF IN PANAMA"
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Burlesque Mat. To-day
SAM HOWE AND HIS LOVEMAKERS
EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. 55 West 22d St. Dunninger, Magic. CINEMATOGRAPH. Children's Souvenirs Holiday Week.
MURRAY HILL. Evgs. 8:15. BURLESQUE. Mat. To-day. THE GAY NEW YORKERS.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, TANTE By C. Haddon Chambers after the novel.
MON., JAN. 5—Seats Xmas Day.
MAUDE ADAMS THE LEGEND OF LEONORA
LYCEUM 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. First Matinee Sat., 2:15.
XMAS (THURS.) NIGHT Seats Now.
Miss Billie Burke
In a modern play of North American Homestead Life, by W. S. Maugham.
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Special Performance To-day. To-morrow, Wed., Fri. & Sun. Afts. at 3. SUN. EVE., 8:30.
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New Amsterdam Theatre, To-day, To-morrow, Wed., Fri. & Sun. Afts. at 3. Sun. Eve. 8:30. Klaw & Erlanger's Wonderful Photo Drama,
THE LIFE AND WORKS OF THE IMMORTAL COMPOSER, RICHARD WAGNER With Grand Organ Recital. (T.)
FULTON, 46 St., W. of B'way. Ev. at 8:30. POPULAR MATS. XMAS & FRIDAY.
The Misleading Lady Regular Matinee Saturday
HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed., Thurs. & Sat.
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"What Bunty Did for the Scotch
GEN. JOHN REGAN
Does for the Irish—but More Cleverly."—N. Y. World.
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A Great Actor in a Thrilling Play.
MR. CYRIL MAUDE
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Including New Year's Eve & Matinee.
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DAVID BELASCO presents
THE MAN INSIDE
A Drama of Crime, by Roland B. Molineux.
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Laughs Mystery Melodrama Thrills
COHAN'S BEST PLAY
7 KEYS TO BALDPATE
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Knickerbocker THEATRE, B'WAY & 38TH ST.
Charles Frohman, Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs.
TO-NIGHT at 8:10 sharp
Mats. Thurs. (Xmas Day) & Sat. at 2:10.
3 Mats. New Year's Wk., Wed., Thurs. & Sat.
A QUADRANGLE OF STARS!
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THE NEW HENRIETTA
A MODERN VERSION OF BRONSON HOWARD'S FAMOUS COMEDY BY WINCHELL SMITH & VICTOR MAPES.
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CHRISTIE MACDONALD in Greatest Light Opera Success of the Season, SWEETHEARTS
Mats. this week—Thurs. (Xmas) and Sat.
GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Xmas & Saturday.
TO-NIGHT—DIRECT FROM THE LYCEUM
ELSIE FERGUSON
In Wm. Hurlbut's Iowan comedy, The Strange Woman
BELASCO 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING AT 8:15. FRANCES STARR in HENRI BERNSTEIN'S THE SECRET
GLOBE B'way & 46th. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Xmas & Sat.
Ann Swinburne in Victor Herbert's Operetta, The Madcap Duchess
HARRIS, W. 42 St. FRENCH DRAMA SOC. Mat. Mon., Dec. 22, & Fri., Dec. 26, LA VIERGE FOLLE & LE PASSANT. Sat. Mat. & Eve., Dec. 27, with MME. YORKA in title role.
GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
Mats. This Week—Xmas & Sat. (No Wed. Mat.)
——LAST 2 WEEKS——
FANNIE WARD in Madam President "WOULD MAKE A SPHINX LAUGH." —American.
GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Popular Mats Wed., 2:15.
3 MATS THIS WEEK—WED., THURS. & SAT.
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GRAND, 23 St., 8 Ave. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. Richard Bennett, "DAMAGED GOODS."

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COLONIAL DAILY MAT. 25c Anna Held's Daughter, Claude Gillingwater & Co., Avon Comedy 4, others.
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Inside THE White Slave Traffic
Prices 25c & 50c. None under 18 admitted.
CENTURY OPERA HOUSE CENTRAL PARK WEST 62D ST. Nights at 8. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat. at 2.
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CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft., Jan. 3, 2:30. KREISLER Tks. 75c. to $2. Now on sale at Box Office. C. A. Ellis, Mgr. Steinway Piano.
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First Recital. Program includes Faure, Bruch, Handel, Saint-Saens, Wieniawski, Bach. Seats at Box Office. M'gement R. E. Johnston
JARDIN de DANSE Dancing & High Class Cabaret 8:30 to 1 Teas 3 to 6:30
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Academy 14 St., Irving Pl. Mat. Daily, 10-20-30c Stock Co. in "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN"

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Fri., Holiday Mat. at 2:30. Prices from 75c. to $2.50. Haensel and Gretel. Alten, Mattfeld, Robeson; Reiss, Leonhardt. Cond. Morgenstern.
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Sat. at 2. Boheme. Farrar, Alten; Cristalli, Gilly, Didur, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
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SEAT SALE BEGINS THIS MORNING AT 9.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

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Large, Quiet Rooms with Bath for transient or permanent residence.
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